The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,523.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. [illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 62	
——— including postage	„ 72	
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	
——— including postage	„ 33	
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DRUMMOND—December 30th, at Bangalore, the wife of W. V. Drummond, Esq., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

CURRIE—January 1st, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant Fendall Currie, Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingah	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ Lingah	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	[illegible]

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 500 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on the 17th January.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and [illegible]

Kurrachee in............ 10th and [illegible]

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. COTTER, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt [illegible] P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Galle	13	
„ Colombo		20	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin	15	29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut	16	30
„ Coconada	16	29	„ Cannanore	17	1
„ Vizagapatam	18	30	„ Mangalore	18	1
„ Bimlipatam	14	30	„ Carwar	18	2
Arrive [illegible]	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,940 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. BALLANTINE, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karunja.		Mandwa.		Dhurrumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	8	3	0	2	0	2	0	[illegible]	
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	[illegible]	0	4	0		0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 1st November run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 9 A. M. and the Oolwa Ferry at 10 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 2 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowki" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" will be despatched according to the above table, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND BANGKOK.

(*Calling at intermediate ports if sufficient inducement offers.*)

THE fast sailing Clipper Schooner "WATER LILY," of about 1[illegible] tons burthen. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, or to Mr. JAMES ATHEY, Broker.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To positively sail on 20th instant.*)

THE fine A 1 ship "ETHEL," Captain CAMERON, will be despatched as above. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship Ethel.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," W. LOUGHTON PRYCE, Commander, (on a [illegible] engagement with H. M.'s Government,) will sail on or about the 15th January. Three Cabins are still disengaged. For particulars as to Freight and Passage please apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Pryce.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

TO CAPTAINS AND AGENTS.—The favourite and well known powerful Tug Steamers "ROOSTUM" and "PEHLWAN" (cleaned and painted on Viegas' Patent Slip during late Holidays) are available for towing Ships to or from the Docks or in and out of the Harbour. For rates (which are the lowest in the Port) apply at the Offices of the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company (Limited), where also may be seen the Testimonials received from the Commanders of several well known Indiamen of the admirable manner in which these Tugs have performed their work.

OFFICES—DAVID SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, (Opposite the Mint).

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Sole Agent in Bombay of the VERITAS UNIVERSEL French Lloyd) and LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE D' ASSURANCE MARITIME DE PARIS, begs to remind the Merchants, Shipowners, Captains, and Ship Owners that he is prepared to survey and give Official classifications to the Ships of all Nations in the Veritas Register, as well as Certificates of Navigability. He is also prepared to survey, and report upon, all damaged Goods insured by Insurance Companies.

CAPTAIN A. DACQUENY,

Care of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Torche & Co., Apollo Street, and 6 Hummum Street.

A Lady snatched from the point of death, cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Dixon, of Grundy Hill, Harwich, certifies on February 2nd, 1863, that she was literally covered with sores from head to foot, and that her case was so dangerous and malignant that her dearest friends dared not touch her for fear she should die whilst under their hands. After every likely means of giving relief had been tried in vain, a believer in the efficacy of Holloway's remedies proposed the use of them, but was ridiculed for her pains. At length, however, these medicines were used and to the surprise of herself and relatives, a decided amendment appeared, and perfect recovery ensued.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "EDWIN FOX," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Consignees are requested to note that, owing to the stranding of this Vessel on a reef off the Maldive Islands, and consequent sacrifice of property in rescuing the Ship, there will be a General Average Claim on the Cargo, the amount of which cannot, at present, be ascertained.

It will, therefore, be necessary for Consignees to sign the Average Bond now in circulation; and in forwarding Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective Goods as well as a deposit towards General Average equivalent to 5 per cent on the declared value.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Edwin Fox*.

Bombay, 24th [illegible] Dec. 1866.

THE undersigned are prepared to PURCHASE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, or any Property of Gentlemen leaving Bombay or wishing to dispose of the same.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co., House, Com. & Shipping Agents.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

Ice,
[illegible]gles,
200 Barrels [illegible] Kerosein Oil, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Ker[illegible]

For Sale by C. W. SMITH, Agent for the Tudor Company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUZARATI [illegible] GRAMMAR, which we had advertised a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurances against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 18[illegible].

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at Office No. 21, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 9th January 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Liquidator in the place of MR. WM. GILBERT, who has resigned.

F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THURSDAY, 10TH,
LA TRAVIATA.
CONCLUDING WITH
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.

FRIDAY, 11TH,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
IL BARBIERE DE SIVIGLIA,
CONCLUDING WITH
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.

SATURDAY, 12TH,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
CONCLUDING WITH
BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
SIGNOR PIZZIOLI.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The Management of the Royal Italian Opera have decided upon reducing the PRICES for ADMISSION, from this time until the end of the Season. For the future, on Opera Nights the Prices will be for Stalls Rs. 5 and Upper Circle Rs. 2 (except Subscription and Benefit Nights) and for Dress Circle [illegible] be issued at Rs. 15. On full Ballet nights the Prices will be Rs. 5, 3, and 2. Double Tickets [illegible]

EXCHANGE.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between us as Owners of the LONDON HOTEL, Number 9, Grant Road, has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The business of the Establishment will be carried on in future by MR. PETER HOSRIRTZ.—Dated 7th January 1867.

P. HOSRIRTZ.
B. FELMAN.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOL[illegible] & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promptly executed. TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the abovenamed Company held at Calcutta on the 10th December, all Shares on which the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share [illegible] 15th November last, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from due date, shall not have been paid by the 5th February 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of Clauses 32 and [illegible] the Articles of Association.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th December 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY the 9th January 1867, for supplying during the ensuing year the undermentioned articles for the use of H. M.'s Mint at Bombay. Separate Tenders should be made for each description of supply:—

1. Miscellaneous Stores.
2. Clarified Tallow (Soda or Aynee and Bably).
3. Firewood (Dry, large and small.
4. Charcoal, Baking Pans and Pots.
5. Copper Annas for Silver Coin and Copper Coin.
6. Bags Gunny and Oil Gingelly.
7. Oil Cocoanut [illegible]

A list of the principal articles required under Tender No. 1 will be supplied on application. A sum of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand must be deposited for this Tender when accepted.

For each of the remaining Tenders a sum of Rupees (500) Five Hundred must be deposited on acceptance, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in entering into the necessary recognisances within ten days.

Samples of the articles required may be seen, and other information regarding the contracts obtained, on application at the Mint daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Security will be required for the due performance of each Contract.

J. C. HARRISON, Assay Master of H. M.'s Mint, Bombay.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 17th December 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), and in the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before TUESDAY the 15th day of January 1867 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts and Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to HUGH BOWIE MACCULLOCH, ROWLAND HAMILTON, and NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, of Bombay, the Official Liquidators of the said Association, and, if so required, by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators, are, by their Attorneys, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such times as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. FRIDAY, the First day of February 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the said Debts and Claims.—Dated this 20th day of December 1866.

J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

CRAWFORD & [illegible]RELL, Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement the DAY for PROOF of DEBTS and CLAIM has been altered from FRIDAY, the First day of February, to WEDNESDAY the Twentieth day of February, and the DAY for SENDING in CLAIMS to the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR from the Fifteenth day of January to the Second day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven.

C. D. BENTLEY, for Prothonotary, Eastern Financial Association.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co.:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of 'The Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BOMBAY.........TREACHER & Co.
MADRAS.........OAKES & Co.
KURRACHEE.........BUDGETT & HUGHES.
POONA.........TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Now Ready.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A safe Investment.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Poor Old Joint Stock.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Neptune's Museum: a Submarine Extravaganza.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—A Christmas Carol. By our Scapegrace Contributor.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—The Appeal of Henriette.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—"Our own Charade."

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Something more from our erratic Correspondent.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Ye Legende of Ye Knight of Orissa.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. 3, Vol. 2.—Sandy's Khanna, &c. &c. &c. &c.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Calcutta*—At Messrs. GEO. WYMAN & Co. *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street. *In Poona*—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines. *In London*—At MR. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

IN EQUITY.—BAPPOOJEE DADABHOY and others *vs.* MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA and others, TRUSTEES of the Estate of VENCAJEE MEHERJEE and PESTONJEE MEHERJEE.

All CREDITORS of this Estate who signed the Trust Deed of the 7th day of June 1848 are requested forthwith to send in their Claims, verified by affidavit, to the undersigned, the said Estate being ready for distribution.

HENRY GAMBLE, Official Trustee.

High Court, Bombay, 30th November 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentlemen or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

NOTICE.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY Co.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The Public are respectfully informed that TELEGRAPH OFFICES have been ESTABLISHED at BEEREE, HURDA, and SEWNEE on the Jubbulpoor Extension, in connection with this Company's Telegraphic System for the receipt and transmission of Messages.

JOHN BLACKWELL, Superintendent.

Byculla, 4th January 1867.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. JACQUES SIEGFRIED in our Firm has CEASED from THIS DAY.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE, AND FLOWER SHOW ON THE 16TH AND 17TH JANUARY 1867.—With reference to the Advertisement dated the 22nd December 1866 regarding the above, applications for space will not be received later than THURSDAY the 10th instant.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D., Secretary.

Town Hall, 5th January 1867.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I............ „ 10 do.
Do. No. II............ „ 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—The LIQUIDATORS hereby give NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS in the abovenamed Company that in terms of a Resolution passed on 1st December instant a CALL of RUPEES (200) TWO HUNDRED per SHARE is PAYABLE in this Office on or before the 31st day of December 1866, after which date Interest will be charged at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th December 1866.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best London-made BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE.

No. 2 Hummum Street.

"GRIMWADE'S PATENT DESSICATED MILK,"—far superior to any Preserved Milk previously made, and invaluable for Ladies and Children proceeding on a Sea Voyage.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by ROGERS & Co., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MR. HENRY BEDFORD, CIVIL ENGINEER, has removed his Offices to No. 17 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

29th Dec. 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

Bar and Plate Iron,
Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools,
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping,
Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks,
Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps,
Steam and Hand Cranes,
Galvanized Corrugated Iron,

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to

FLETCHER [illegible]TCHELL,

Metal Mart, Bore Bunder 16th October 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Budnaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,

52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,

AND

3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,

Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mathematics	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French	Mons H. Dupont, P. A. Mons H. A. de Joannis, M. A.
German	Dr. Hermann. Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition,	Mr. C. Sutton.
History, Geography, &c.	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing	Mr. H. Wright, Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Böhrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur F. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., [illegible]
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., [illegible]oughyr, Bengal.

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Re[illegible]

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants „	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants „	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs	A.
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonge or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A.
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „ „ „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs	2	12
FRANCOZ'S „	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4 0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring		5 0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs		5 0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot	3	4 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors		1 4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors		1 12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars ... Per doz.	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	[illegible]	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' [illegible] Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Versailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Nattlas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug ...16 to	24	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs ...16 to	30	0
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs ...each	5	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders	16	0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	40
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	16
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd.	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2	0
Linen Damask Table Covers ...14 to	20	0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz.	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	[illegible]	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces ...each	2	12
Guryot's French Cantab	2	12
Sponges and Bags	4	0
Hat Bands	1	4
Slippers, various kinds	2	0
Morning Dressing Gowns ...each	30	0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.

Apollo House. Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to their Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Rampart Row.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 9th January 1867, at the Offices of Messrs. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with the Requisition dated the 12th December instant, and signed by 6 Shareholders, for considering the propriety or otherwise of adopting the propositions stated therein as follows:—

1. That public Tenders be invited for the appointment of an Agent or Agents for the future management of the Company's Mills, and the lowest Tender of an experienced and influential man be accepted.

2. That any Shareholder can, on giving three days' previous notice to the Directors, send in any proposition he may wish to bring before the Meeting.

3. That the Directors be required to publish with their Annual Report a list of the Shareholders with the number of Shares standing on their names.

4. That Clause 84 be rescinded and the following be substituted:—"That on the retirement, disqualification or otherwise of a Director or Directors, the remaining Directors shall call an Extraordinary General Meeting for nominating and filling up the vacancy or vacancies arising out of or from the retirement or disqualification of such retiring or otherwise disqualified Director or Directors."

5. That Clauses 41 and 42 be rescinded and the following Clause be substituted in their [illegible]—"That a full statement of the affairs of the Company and of their accounts shall be made out and audited at least ten days before the Annual General Meeting to be held between the [illegible] day of January and the 31st day of May in every year, and the same when audited shall be open for the inspection of Shareholders at the Office of the Company, and that any Shareholder can, on giving twenty-four hours' written notice to the Secretary, inspect and take copies of any letters, [illegible]diments, memoranda or accounts of the Company's deed of Copartnership be amended and [illegible]

6. That [illegible] distributed amongst the Shareholders or printed [illegible] the Requisitionists or any Shareholder any [illegible] before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms:—

For 12 months............ 6 per cent.
6 months............ 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867. JOHN SMITH, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,

Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, the Minutes of the Meeting of the 17th October were read and confirmed.

JAS. SIGG.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Honorable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP has appointed the 19th day of January 1867, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers, in the Court House, to settle the List, at the time and place aforesaid, of the Contributories of the abovenamed Company, made out and filed at the Chambers of the said Judge by the Official Liquidator of the said Company.

If no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary by the persons included in such list, the same will be settled by the said Judge, including them in the character and for the number of Shares stated in such list.—Dated this 22nd day of December 1866.

P. B. BENDIR, Official Liquidator.

THE GREAT WORLD CIRCUS

HAS ARRIVED,

and will shortly give their

FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.

THIS great combination is composed of the elite of the Equestrian, Acrobatic, and Gymnastic Profession.

Having made the tour of the principal Cities on the Continent of Europe, Great Britain and Ireland, the United States of America, the West India Island, Cuba, Brazils, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, New Granada, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, California, Vancouver Island, Sandwich Islands, Tahiti, New Zealand, the Australian Colonies, and Ceylon, exhibiting everywhere with immense success, before crowded and fashionable audiences.

The Press and Public have proclaimed, and even the Profession have admitted, that the Artists attached to this Establishment are the

NE PLUS ULTRA.

Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., *which is now on view*:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 21.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Childrens Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures, Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c, Rs 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 15[illegible].

Mantles in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6 8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. [illegible] Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. [illegible] Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, R[illegible] 4 per yard.

Crapes, Areophane, Black, White, and Colours, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lineing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 1[illegible] each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 2[illegible] each.

Maltese Real Lace for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. [illegible] per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.

Wi[illegible]eys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 yard.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—MESSRS. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind.

WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESS-MAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Productions of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings [illegible], all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW.—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, [illegible] White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this [illegible] has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowy Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, [illegible] AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that the undermentioned Gentlemen have been appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths for the following Districts:—

Police Divisions.	Districts.	Names of Registrars.	Residence.
A.	Colaba	Dr. [illegible] Jamsetjee [illegible]	Parsee Sanitarium Middle Colaba.
	Fort Esplanade	Dr. [illegible]	6, [illegible] Dadajee Street, F[illegible]
B.	Market	Dr. Rustomjee Merwanjee	49, Doongree Street.
	Mandavee	Dr. [illegible] Framjee	53, Synd Abdool Rahiman Street.
	Oomburkharee	Dr. [illegible]	9, Oomburkharee Road.
C.	Dhobie Talao	Dr. K[illegible] P. Vicajee	2, New Line Street.
	[illegible]	Dr. Shamrao Narayen	3, Dady Setts Agiary Lane.
	Khara [illegible]	Dr. Gopal Shewram	1[illegible], Duncan Road Cross Street
	Girgaum	Dr. Amdass Munjee	15[illegible], Girgaum Back Road.
D.	Chowpatty Walkeshwur Mahaluxmee	[illegible]	171, Breach Candy Road.
E.	Mazagon Tarwaree Kamatteepoora	Dr. [illegible]	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Foras Road.
	Parell Sewree	Dr. [illegible]	Limjee [illegible]'s Dispensary, Parell.
F.	Sion Mahim Worlee	Dr. [illegible] Nusserwanjee Jehangeer	73 E. Custom House Road, Mahim.

All persons residing in the above Districts are hereby informed, that all Deaths and Births occurring in their families must be reported immediately to the Registrar of the District in which they reside.

Every person whose duty it is to report such Birth or Death neglecting to do so renders himself liable to a penalty of One Hundred Rupees for each offence under Sections CCXIV. and CCXV. of Act II. of 1865.

By order,

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Dept., Dhobie Talao, January 4th, 1867.

MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Licenses granted during the current year expire on the 31st instant, and that all persons desirous of continuing to exercise their Profession, Trades, or Calling must take out a new License for the year 1867.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Municipal Commissioner.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,037; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 25th November the number was 57,056.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

TO BE PUBLISHED

ON 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT, AND MONTHLY AFTERWARDS,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE,

being an enlargement of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

The object of this enlargement is for the first time on this side of India, to place within reach of the public, information regarding the running of the trains of the whole Indian Railways, the sailing arrangements of the various Steam and Shipping Companies, information as to Dawk Routes, Carrying Companies, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

The rapid extension of the Railway system of India, the establishment of a weekly mail, the Government sanction of a monthly transport service, and the increased number of passengers who will in consequence pass through Bombay for Stations in the interior of India, render a Guide to the various means of locomotion throughout the country a paramount necessity.

To make such a publication a complete "Guide" for Indian travellers is a work that can only be accomplished gradually and with the co-operation of those Companies and Officials who have opened up, or have charge of, the various lines of communication throughout or in connection with India. The Publisher will, therefore, feel obliged to the Manager of any Railway, Shipping, or Dawk Company who will furnish him with such information regarding his Company or district as may be useful to travellers and he will also be thankful to any traveller who will do him the favour to point out any inaccuracies or to supply omissions in the work.

The Guide will be accompanied with a map of India showing the lines of Railway now open, those in progress or projected, &c. &c.

An Indian Railway Guide is particularly suited for announcements relating to Shipping, Dawk, and Carrying Companies, Hotels, Travellers' Bungalows, Army and General Agencies, and for business Cards generally.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

which will be well displayed, may be arranged [illegible] derate rates, by the page, the half page, [illegible] may suit the wishes of Advertisers.

Parties desirous of advertising in [illegible] Guide" will obtain information [illegible] either by letter, or by per[illegible] ger, *Bombay Gazette* [illegible]

Price of single c[illegible]

Bombay [illegible]

NOW READ[illegible]

THE BOMBAY ALMANA[illegible] DIRECTORY FOR 18[illegible]

Eighteenth Year of Publi[illegible]

In One Handsome Volume, [illegible] NINE HUNDRED PAGES. *Price—Per Copy,* [illegible]

This Directory will be found to contain more [illegible] of information than in any previous year [illegible] features in the work have been most carefully re[illegible] The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Al[illegible] have been prepared from official sources, and will [illegible] to be full of reliable information, corrected up to [illegible] date.

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Harbour and Pilotage Board
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Foreign Consuls
Chamber of Commerce
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Native [illegible]
Bombay Ecclesiastical [illegible]
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Corresponding Firms

DIREC[illegible]

List of the principal E[illegible]
[illegible]guese Mu[illegible]
Kurrachee Ch[illegible]
Fi[illegible]
List of [illegible]

RAIN[illegible]

MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

[illegible] Bank shares advanced from 105 to [illegible] stocks from 625 to 635 per share; [illegible] 2,050; Mazagons 710; Freres United Victorias 1,210, Port Cannings [illegible] share; Bank of Bombay shares 80 [illegible] Presidency Bank 61; Old Financials 52; [illegible] per share. Market steady.

DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

Terms.	Rates.
6 months' sight...	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d.
4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
At sight ...	101.
30 days' sight ...	100.
60 Do. do. ...	99½.
90 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
Demand	226 nominal.

WEEKLY REVIEW

of the Bombay Money and Commercial Markets.

TELEGRAMS during the week have been very favourable, but for the last day or two there seems to be some interruption to communication, and in consequence a rather quieter feeling prevails. Our latest intelligence is to 21st ulto. quoting Fair Dhollera 12d. Advices from Manchester of same date report that market firmer at the following quotations:—7 lb. Shirtings 11s.; 8½ lbs. 13s. 6d.; 40s Mule [illegible]. The Bank of England rate has also been reduced to 3½ per cent.

Piece Goods.—This market has been quieter during the week than might have been expected, considering the rise that has taken place in [illegible]. The inactivity, however, which prevails [illegible] would seem to check any tendency to improvement here, and although a fair business has been in progress prices have remained unchanged. On Monday the demand was rather brisker, and for some descriptions a slightly better price has been obtained. We quote to-day for 40 inch Shirtings [illegible] Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14; 8½lbs. Rs. 8 to Rs. [illegible] Madapollams Rs. 3-3 to Rs. 3-4; 14 by [illegible] Jaconets Rs. 2-13 to Rs. 2-14. In Twist some transactions were reported in the beginning of the week but demand since has been languid; we quote 30s Water 15 to 15½ annas, 40s Mule [illegible] to 15½ annas.

Cotton.—There has been greater activity in the staple during the week, and a large business has been done on European account, although the feeling at the close can hardly be said to be so strong. Prices have had an upward tendency throughout, but the want of telegrams and the rumours circulated as to prices being again down in Liverpool have latterly caused values here to recede a little. Considerable parcels of New Oomrawuttee-Akote have been taken at from Rs. 305 to Rs. 320, old crop fetching from Rs. 260 to Rs. 270. New Hinghenghaut has been taken at Rs. 335, prices afterward declining to Rs. 325. Shipments have been more vigorously pushed forward during the week, the aggregate being 21,716 bales. We quote to-day for Dhollera Rs. 275 to Rs. 280; Broach Rs. 270 to Rs. 275; New Oomrawuttee-Akote Rs. 310 to Rs. 312; New Hinghenghaut Rs. 320 to Rs. 325; Dharwar Sawginned Rs. 320 to Rs. 325.

Freights.—This market has also been more active during the week especially for going ships, and for the Overland route demand has been also strong; we quote for Liverpool, Beginning ships, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Going ships, 20s. to 22s. 6d. Overland £6 10s. to £7.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the preceding week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	...Increase...	Rs. 30,27,429
Deposits at Head Office...	...Decrease ...	„ 11,98,614
Deposits at Branches	...Decrease ...	„ 3,87,686
Loans at H. O. and Branches	...Increase ...	„ 10,409
Credit Accounts do. do.	...Increase ...	„ 1,91,491
Bills Discounted do. do.	...Increase ...	„ 8,42,029
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O....	...Decrease ...	„ 24,55,656
Do. do. at Branches	...Increase ...	„ 4,00,000

Money.—With the turn of the year the demand for money has increased, but as yet there is still [illegible] available and no change in rates [illegible]. The Cash Balance has been [illegible] considering the still uncertain [illegible], and the probable [illegible] districts in con[illegible] any material [illegible] money until the season [illegible] advanced, although the ten[dency] is decidedly towards dearer [illegible].

[The] Bank Return for week ending on Saturday shows a large decrease in the Cash Balance [at the] Head Office, arising from a withdrawal of deposits and an increase in accommodation. The reduction in Deposits is to some extent [illegible] caused by Government operations, and may be partly returned, but the increase of over 10 lacs in accommodation shows the increased activity which has been prevailing since the beginning of the year. The Branches continue to absorb large sums, there having been 8 lacs sent up during the week. The Treasury Balance is again on a satisfactory footing, the increase during the week exceeding 30 lacs. The Reserve stands at close on 35 lacs, which will be sufficient to meet the wants of Government for some time.

Government Securities.—The enquiry in the early part of the week was rather quiet, but since Saturday demand shows some improvement; we quote Fours 88¼ to 88½; Fives 105½; Fives and half 110⅞.

Exchange.—The tendency at first was upwards, and the Banks seemed to be holding off buying in expectation of higher rates, but on the announcement that the funds of the Commercial Bank were to be sent home, the upward tendency was checked. We learn that considerable purchases of both gold and paper have been made from two or three Banks for remittance home on account of the Commercial, and the market yesterday in consequence was steadier with some little more disposition to purchase at about the following quotations for 4 months' Bills, Bank, 1s. 11 9/16d., Credits 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 15-16d.; Documents 2s. 0 1-16d. to 2s. 0 3-16d. On Calcutta we quote sight 101¼.

Shares.—This market latterly has not been so active, and prices are a shade lower than at the close of our last. The present lull we consider to be only temporary, and we look for greater activity again in a few days. We quote to-day Back Bays Rs. 2,950, Old Elphinstones Rs. 635, Victorias Rs. 1,210, Bank of Bombay 40 discount, Royals Rs. 64 per share, Old Financials Rs. 51 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Brooke, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Central Provinces.

Acton, Major, 51st Foot, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 8.

Louis, Captain Sir J., Bart., 17th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Baroda.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 7th January.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major H. R. Hathway, Staff Corps, is placed [on] general duty Baroda.

Lieutenant Colonel C. P. Rigby, Staff Corps, [is] placed on general duty Bombay Garrison.

[Capt]ain M. W. Parker, Staff Corps, is attached to do [duty with] the 8th Regiment N. I., and will join at Ahmed[nuggur].

[illegible] Louis, Bart., Cadre 3rd European, is [illegible] the 17th Regiment N. I.

[illegible] A. Poole, Cadre 9th Regi[ment illegible] by Government, he [illegible] 9th Regiment N. I.

[illegible] TO DUTY.

[illegible] officer returned to duty by permis[sion of the Secretary of] State for India on the 22nd Decem[ber illegible].

[illegible] Bart., Cadre 3rd Europeans.

[illegible] Nov. 24.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government to sail about 15th inst.)

THE frigate-built ship "COSPATRICK," 1,246 tons register, JAMES ARMOUR ELMSLIE, Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Cospatrick*.

Bombay, 8th January 1867.

TO LET (with immediate possession), a small and comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in No. 21 Love Lane, Mazagon. Apply to the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

FOR SALE—

London Club Sherry	Rs.	24	per dozen.
St. Emilion Claret............	„	17	do.
Monton d'Armailhacy Claret.........	„	24	do.
Chateaux d'Issan, do., very choice, 1858 vintage	„	45	do.

Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his kind Customers, Friends, and the Public, that he has removed his Shop from Esplanade Cross Road to No. 26 Meadow Street (within the Fort), next door to Meyajee Ahmedbhoy Millner's Shop, where all Orders will be carefully and thankfully executed.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "NARMIN," from Hongkong, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. The Captain will not be responsible for any damage to Cargo after it has left the Ship's deck. W. G. SAUNDERS, Commander.

NOTICE.—The exhausted SILVER DROSS of H. M.'s Mint for the past Official Year 1865-66 will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 21st instant at 1 P. M.

Intending Purchasers may inspect the Dross by application to the Bullion-keeper at the Mint on and after MONDAY next the 15th instant.

J. C. HARRISON, Assistant to the Mint Master.

H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 8th January 1867.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne in Qts.........	at Rs.	42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts............	„	24	„
Do. Moselle .... Qts.........	„	42	„
Do. Sherry	„	25	„
Do. Claret No. 2............	„	25	„
Do. Do. No. 3............	„	23	„
Ronaldson's Do.	„	28	„
Do. Do.	„	22	„
Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Malmsey......	„	36	„

REMINGTON & Co.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for payment of SECOND CALL of Rs. 200 per Share, due 24th September last, has been extended to 22nd instant. All Shares on which said Call shall not have been paid on that date will become liable to forfeiture, and legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of unpaid Calls with interest added.

As formerly notified Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged from 24th September 1866 till date of payment.

Calls payable at the Offices of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 8th January 1867. Secretaries & Treasurers.

LETTER AND DOCUMENT FILES, &c.—A large selection of Official Letter Files on Cardboard, the latest patents; also Shell Letter Clips for the Desk; Official Foolscap, Blue Note, and Light Official Letter and Note Papers.

Handsome and Substantial Office Secretaires, to contain full size Official Stationery, and a large selection of Papers and Envelopes of sizes, Memorandum Tablet, Drawer and Folding Lock Doors.

Metal Letter Cages and Paper-holders.

Glass Inks, Gum Bottles, &c. &c.

Northway's celebrated Red Ink,

Blackwood's Steel Pen Ink.

Blackwood's Copying Ink.

Stephen's Blue Black Ink.

Stephen's Writing Fluid, which although writing pale turns perfectly black, and is also an excellent Copying Ink. For clear and perfect flow this is the best Ink manufactured.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SUNDRIES LATELY RECEIVED.

THEODOLITES, by *Elliott and Adie*, 5 inch and 6 inch Transit, with Spring Tangent Screws, and all latest improvements.

DUMPY LEVELS, by *Elliott*, 10 and 14 inch—*warranted Instruments.*

LAND SURVEYING CHAINS, 100 feet, steel or iron.

CHESTERMAN'S TAPES, 50, 66 and 100 feet.

TRAVELLER'S CORK MATTRESSES and Government Regulation Beds.

TRAVELLER'S CANTEENS, for one or more persons.

TUCKER'S Punkah Reading Lamps.

TUCKER'S Tent Lamps.

TUCKER'S Hand Lanterns.

Extra Dishes, Shades and Chimneys.

PRESENTATION ENVELOPE CASES and BLOTTING BOOKS in Fancy Wood or in Morocco.

BOXES OF FRENCH COLOURS of [illegible].

BOXES OF FRENCH CRAYONS [illegible] sizes.

BOXES of CROQUET, CATONS.

The COMPENDIUM of full size, Rs. 25.

containing Chess, [illegible] GAMES, a convenient sized box, Game, Cards and Backgammon, Cribbage, The Race Numerous other Counters, Rs. 55.

and Private Stat[ionery] Games available. Selections of Official Visite and other [Stati]onery; Drawing Materials; Carte de [Visite] Rampart Row [Al]bums, &c. &c.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, below Jaffer [S]ulliman's, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c., the property of DR. BIRDWOOD, consisting of black wood drawing and bed-room furniture, such as round, card, and other tables, teapoys, easy and other chairs, couches, gown and clothes presses, mahogany cheval glass on stand, a very handsome mahogany pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a handsome pair of six-lights hanging moon lamps with drops, a neat six-lights chandeliers with shades, flower vases, table ornaments, English and Brussels carpets, child's rocking horse, perambulator, and sundries.

Also on the same day, the property of another Gentleman, consisting of a set of vine and leaf pattern Glassware for 12 persons, handsome white and gold dinner service for 12 persons, plated double and triple branched candlesticks with shades, ice jugs, blackwood, round card, sofa and other tables, easy, prediea, and other chairs, chiffoniers, flower and hat stands, mahogany wardrobe, clothes presses, sideboards, screens, single, double, treble and six-light hanging argand lamps with drops, hanging solar and globe lamps, iron bedstead, child's cot, a very large drawing room carpet, a collection of valuable pictures in gilt and maple frames, a large musical box with 24 airs with bell and drum, a sewing machine, and a variety of other articles.

Also on account of the concerned:—

Three cases of large size Japan patent leathers, each case containing 12 pieces; and a few cases of sherry of three dozens each.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer & Commission Agent.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1867.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on FRIDAY the 11th instant, for the conveyance of Troops to England, who will embark at Bombay and Cannanore and sail to Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

163 Invalids.
2 Insanes.
20 Women.
6 Children over 10 years.
21 Do. under 10 years.

2nd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised articles of agreement (copy of which will be seen on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports) and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for 10 per cent more or less of the Invalids, according to the decision of the senior Medical Officer.

3rd. The Vessels tendered to be ready for final survey on the 25th instant, proceeding the following day.

4th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, Provisions, and Water.

5th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

6th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

7th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

8th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th January 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. Railway, the following changes will take place on and after the 15th October 1866, in the hours of closing and issuing of mails at the General Post Office:—

DESPATCH OF MAILS.

	Letters Papers.	After Packet.
For Post Towns on the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandesh, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, N. W. Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab	6 P. M.	7 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency		....
Do. on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona.	8 A. M.	....
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiwar and Kutch	4 A. M.	5 A. M.
Do. on the ditto ditto *i. e.* for Post towns of Tarrapore, Oomergaum, Damaun, Balsa, Pardee, Bilimora, Gundavee, and Surat	8 A. M.	....

Registered letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received except on Sundays, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 14 noon to 5 P. M.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

Three deliveries will be made at the aforementioned hours, and will include the Mails below mentioned, which arrive daily in the

First Delivery at 7 A. M.—Mails from the Baroda line *i. e.* from Guzerat, Scinde, Kattiwar, Rajpootana, also Local Mails from Poona.

Second Delivery at 11 A. M.—Through Mails from Madras, and the South, also from Calcutta, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and from the S. E. and N. E. Railway lines.

Third Delivery at 4 P. M.—Local Letters and Sea Mails received after the 2nd Delivery.

The Mails that reach the Post Office after the issue of 3rd or 2 P. M. [illegible] will not be issued the same evening, but Letters and papers [illegible] on application at the Post Office until 5 P. M. and not [illegible].

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

[illegible] Tolah ½ Tolah 1 Tolah

[illegible] Anna. 1 Anna. 2 Annas.

[illegible] Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond [illegible]

[illegible] One Anna.

[illegible] Two Annas.

[illegible] of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs. Rs. As.	50 Tolahs. Rs. As.	100 Tolahs. Rs. As.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond. Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
„	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
„	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
„	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

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"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

NOW READY.

No. III, VOL. II.
JANUARY 1867.

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CARTOON—The great Tragedy of Punch and Judy. *As performed at the B .....G......Office.*

1st HALF SHEET—Croquet again.

2nd HALF SHEET—Out of Place—very!

1st QUARTER SHEET—The Clergymen and the Loafer.

2nd QUARTER SHEET—A heavy Swell upon the Indian Ocean.

Dedicated to the Officers and Passengers of the P. & O.

Mr. Crawford's New Lights.

The Cowpate Maker.

The Buglee Beesty.

Our Scapegrace Contributor on Xmas Day.

Agents for Bombay.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING and Co., Rampart Row.

Agents for Poona.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co.

CALENDAR.—JANUARY 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .. .. 13th 9h. 25m. P.M.
Full Moon .. .. 20th 6h. 27m. P.M.
Last Quarter .. .. 27th 7h. 38m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	7th January 1867. Time 8h. 9m. 35s. 6
Wed	9	Mercury rises at 5-18 A.M.	6 37	5 38	0 43	1 1	
Thurs.	10	Mars rises at 5-23 P.M.	6 37	5 38	1 18	1 33	
Fri.	11	Mars in opposition with the sun at 3-8 A.M.	6 37	5 39	1 54	2 13	
Sat.	12	Venus in Perihelion at 6-51 P.M.	6 37	5 40	2 31	2 53	
Sun	13	1st Sunday after EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 40	3 19	3 46	
Mon.	14	Saturn rises at 1-37 A.M.	6 38	5 41	4 16	4 51	
Tues.	15	Venus rises at 3-48 A.M.	6 38	5 41	5 30	6 12	

NOTICE.

The undersigned having returned to Bombay, and resumed the Proprietorship and Editorship of the "Bombay Gazette," the Power of Attorney granted by him to MR. JAMES GEDDES *during his absence in England expires from this date.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

4th December 1866.

MR. JAMES GEDDES *is appointed* MANAGER *of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, with power to receive money and sign bills and cheques on my account.*

J. M. MACLEAN.

4th December 1866.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties desirous of posting Placards &c.

AT

The Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, will be informed of the charges for advertising at any or all of the Stations, by application to The Manager Bombay Gazette Press.

Terms low to induce advertising.

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Gentlemen invited to subscribe are particularly requested to intimate their intention of doing so to the Secretary before 3 P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant.

G. F. BEVILLE, Secretary.

Marine Lines, 7th January 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Dec. 27	KURRACHEE	Jan. 2
AGRA	Jan. 3	LAHORE	Dec. 29
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 4	LONDON	Dec 19
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 28	MAURITIUS	Dec. 18
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 11	MADRAS	Jan. 3
BANGALORE	Dec. 29	MALTA	Dec. 6
CALCUTTA	Jan. 2	MEERUT	Jan. 1
CAPE	Oct. 16	OOTACAMUND	Dec. 22
CEYLON	Dec 17	OUDH	Jan. 1
COCHIN	Aug. 1	PENANG	Dec. 10
DELHI	Jan. 3	PUNJAUB	Dec. 29
FRANCE	Dec. 4	SUEZ	Dec. 21
HONGKONG ..	Dec. 6	SINGAPORE	Dec. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1867.

THE *Times of India* made yesterday the fatal mistake of coming to close quarters in the argument as to the propriety of pledging the credit of the State in order to obtain a loan for the relief of distressed shareholders in the Elphinstone Land and Press Company. We offered our contemporary on Saturday his choice of the horns of this dilemma: either the Elphinstone Reclamation scheme will not pay as a speculation, in which case (if Mr Knight's proposal be adopted) the loss will fall on the Indian taxpayers; or it will pay, in which case (the same hypothesis being granted) all the profits will go into the pockets of the shareholders, and the Indian taxpayers will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have wasted the public resources by borrowing capital for the purpose of enriching a few private individuals. In either case Mr. Knight's wonderful project for "compensating India for the outflow of capital "which is an inevitable incident of its political "circumstances"—and which we have shown does not really take place—may fairly be entitled "A Project for enabling merchant adven"turers and other shrewd speculators to make "their own fortunes at the expense of the people "of India." The pretence of about attracting English capital to this country is of course a mere blind; it is one of those fine phrases which come so readily to the lips of persons who are anxious that you should endorse their bills; but we venture to think that the authors of this new adaptation of the doctrine as to the uses of the State guarantee will not find it so easy a matter in these days to hoodwink the Indian Government. We showed in our last article that the precedent quoted by Mr. Knight of the loan to the Madras Irrigation Company can only apply if the Elphinstone Company is prepared to make such concessions—of its bunder rights, for instance—as will allow us to consider its Reclamation a work undertaken for the advantage of the public. The *Times of India* rashly accepts this challenge, and says:—"The *Gazette* seems to "have forgotten that the wharfage and dock "fees leviable by any and all companies in "Bombay are subject to revision and veto "by the local Government—a provision which "would effectually prevent the Elphinstone or "any other Company from obtaining 'a mono"'poly of the profits to be derived from the trade "'of this port' or any part of it." This is the very reply we looked and longed for, though we hardly expected that our contemporary would be simple enough to fall at once headlong into the trap we had laid for him. If he will but make enquiry, he will find that the right reserved to Government of revising the wharfage and dock fees is quite illusory, for the following reasons:—The Company has the monopoly of the foreshore and the bunder accommodation in front of that part of the native town where nine-tenths of the trade of the port is necessarily carried on. Not only does it possess the bunders on its own Reclamation, but the Government, with that scandalous disregard of the public interests for which the Government of Bombay has of late years unhappily become notorious, has given in exchange to the Company the old and convenient public bunders where goods could be landed and shipped at cheap rates, and taken instead an inconvenient bunder which is not yet completed, and which, when finished, will be so far out of the way that practically it will not compete with the Company's bunders for a share of the dues on the traffic of Bombay. The consequence is that, when the Government tries to reduce the wharfage fees, the Company can set them at defiance by threatening to close its bunders and thus interrupt the whole commerce of the port; or if it nominally accepts a reduction, it can always render such a concession of no effect by levying the old amount of the fees under new names. So strong is the Company's position in this respect, that Government has, we are assured, vainly tried over and over again to obtain some reduction in the imports levied even on railway material landed at the Company's wharves. Private traders, as may be supposed, fare still worse; and it is not long since their earnest representations of the enormous increase in the wharfage and other fees to which their goods are now liable induced the Harbour Board to send a letter to Government praying that, if possible, some effort might yet be made to break the monopoly of the Elphinstone Company. Government recognized the mischief that had been done, but could only answer that the memorial was too late. But it is somehow too much that the victims of this monopoly should now be called upon not only to maintain but to strengthen it by guaranteeing the Company's debentures.

WE propose to continue to-day the subject of breach-loaders and their use for sporting purposes. In our last article we specified the best charges for ordinary small game shooting, and now we take up trap shooting at pigeons, which differs entirely from field sport. The pigeon shooter generally fires but a few shots, fifteen or twenty at the most, he can therefore stand a heavy charge without injuring his shoulder. His object is to kill the pigeon as suddenly as possible at the longest distance; it matters not if he blows the bird to pieces a yard from the muzzle of his gun; he is deprived of the usual long shot charge, viz., the wire cartridge, which is not allowed in pigeon matches; he is anxious therefore to put as many shot into the bird as possible: and yet to use shot large enough to ensure good penetration—for the pigeon takes hard hitting. We recommend 1¼ oz. of No. 5 shot, with 3½ drams of No. 4 coarse breach-loading powder. With the fine grained powder, as we explained in our former article on this matter, few men would be able to stand the effect of such a charge, unless from a very heavy gun; but with the proper powder, no inconvenience will be felt from a couple of dozen shots, and the shooter will drop his birds clean, while seeing those of others struggle repeatedly over the boundary. With regard to the wads, the gun-makers always recommend a thick felt wad between the shot and the powder, with a thin felt wad over the shot. They recommend this, because they like it to be supposed that their guns do not foul rapidly and the felt wads do undoubtedly clean the barrels to a certain extent at every discharge. We [illegible] that this is, however, a matter of infinitesimal consequence, as it is perfectly easy to push a bit of rag or *numda* down the barrels after fifty or sixty shots, if thought necessary: a process which does not take half a minute. We have convinced ourselves by repeated experiments that the harder a wad is, the better it drives the shot, and we find the penetration with the strong cardboard wad, commonly sold at every Borah's shop, considerably greater than that with the felt wad. Perhaps the best wads of all are made by soaking strong sole leather in water, drying it perfectly hard in the sun, and then cutting out with a wad cutter: *numda* wads are useless to drive the shot with. The retaining wad at the mouth of the cartridge must be sufficiently stiff to keep the shot in their place, when the lip of the case is turned over, but it does not appear to signify what material it is composed of.

As trifles when added together tell considerably in a long day's shooting, and as trouble is of no consequence in this land where each man has a retinue of servants, we recommend that the shot be well washed in a basin of water; the amount of dirt contained in a bag of shot is astonishing, and not only is it useless, being matter out of place, as Lord Palmerstone defined dirt, but it is absolutely injurious, retarding the shot, increasing the recoil, and fouling the gun; when thoroughly washed by stirring up in constantly renewed water, and dried on a towel in the sun, the addition of a few drops of oil will give a polish to the shot which increases the range, on the principle on which David choose five smooth stones out of the brook.

The next point to be considered is the accoutrements. Armed with the breach-loader, the sportsman no longer has to carry the shot belt, powder flask, the bag of wads, and pocket full of caps of former days. The gun-makers delight in selling cartridge belts, which are to be buckled round the waist and contain about thirty or thirty-five cartridges, each in a separate spring chamber. For the sportsman who goes out for a few shots by himself, as often happens in England, where additional weight matters but little, these belts are perhaps as good as can be devised, but they are of no use out here. We find the best plan is to have two or three strong bags of different material or colour with straps to sling over the shoulders of the attendant beaters; each bag should be capable of holding a hundred or a hundred and fifty cartridges. More becomes too great a burden for the carrier. Each bag contains a reserve of one kind of ammunition, which can be extracted in a moment if the mouth of the bag be made broad enough to admit of a large handful being taken out. The shooter's jacket should also be of a different pattern from the one he has been accustomed to use with the old muzzle-loader. As it is just as easy to load in deep water with the breach-loader as on land, the jacket must admit of wading to the waist, and we recommend a row of pockets cut square, two in front, and two rather back under the arms, along the lower edge of the jacket; each of these pockets should be capable of holding ten or a dozen cartridges, forming a sort of expense magazine to which the hand most readily applies for loading. The way to make these pockets is to mark them out on the coat when sewn and fitted, then cut the cloth to make an outside pocket, taking care that the outside be much larger than the space marked out, so that the pocket be in folds or "pleats," or plaits, or whatever may be the technical sempstresses name, these folds should be gathered over a strong band of india-rubber and six about half an inch wide, which will keep the mouth of the pocket nearly closed, and will prevent any cartridges from falling out when the shooter is stooping. The india-rubber does not appear to suffer from the heat if good at first. A pocket on the left breast will be found useful, but we recommend that the right side be left clear, that nothing may catch the heel of the stock in coming up to the shoulder. A cotton shoulder pad sown inside the coat will be often found of great comfort, where many shots are fired in a day. An extractor for refractory cartridges is sold with the gun, the central fire does not require it. If the shooter use the former, he will find it useful also to wear on the little finger of the right hand a ring with a hole in it, which pulls out the cases with ease. Few cartridges stick when new, but the old ones are very apt to do so. A good plan is to select the feeblest and oldest of the biggarries to carry an empty bag into which the other puts the discharged cartridge cases when the shooter throws them down.

The new gun cloth charges are we think scarcely perfect enough to warrant us in recommending them for general use; we will however state what we personally know of them, and leave our readers to judge for themselves. We read the accounts of them in *The Field* and elsewhere, and sent to Messrs. Bassey and Co., New Oxford Street, London, for some of Dixon's patent charges. We specified two kinds, one kind equal to 2½ drams of powder, and one kind equal to 3½ drams; only one shot, however, was sent out, and apparently only one strength is made, and what we find by experiment to be scarcely equal to 2½ drams of powder. This is a great pity, for the gun cloth is delightful to shoot with, and perfectly safe and clean to handle. The recoil is hardly perceptible, there is very little smoke, and much less noise than with powder. There is no escape of gas whatever, even from the pin fire gun, with gun cloth, and the barrels scarcely foul at all. We have not yet had any opportunity of trying Prentice and Co.'s cloth charges, and are therefore unable to speak of them. Mr. Dixon's there seems to be no reason why Mr. Dixon should not make his charges stronger, which is all they want to render them far preferable to powder, but to system of making them all alike is absurd; he the directions for use contain particular injunctions against altering them in any way.

So many of the remarks, contained in this and a preceding article, apply with equal force to the use of the breach-loading rifle, that we have but little left to say on this head. The makers of the gun cloth charges state that they must not be used for rifles,—why, we know not. There are so many descriptions of grooved weapons, and so many fancies about them in the minds of their possessors, that we find it very difficult to say anything of practical use for big game shooting. It seems to be generally admitted that the shells known as "Black Buck" are the most certain and effective made as yet; with these, with No. 4 coarse grained powder, and with a large bored piece, if the sportsman cannot kill his game, we can only recommend him to practise steadily every day till he can shoot straight, and knows the cast of his weapon with a certain charge to a hair's breadth. Many men shoot indifferently with a spherical or a conical ball, first one and then the other with the same charge of powder, and expect to hit, forgetting that the slightest variation in the weight of the ball or the amount of the charge alters the sighting of the rifle altogether.

In conclusion we wish to impress on those who like shooting for shooting's sake, that care and the use of good materials are half the battle. Armed with the best ammunition and a good gun, the sportsman can afford to let the bird or the beast take its time till he is sure of his aim.

LUCREZIA BORGIA AND IL TROVATORE AT THE ITALIAN OPERA.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Lucrezia Borgia was the greatest treat the Bombay public have yet had during this season. The enthusiasm of the audience was proportionably great. It was a genuine triumph for Miss Amalia Jackson, whose exclusion from the stage up to this time may cause reasonable dissatisfaction to the subscribers. The *impresa* have "hacked" Madame Bouché till her voice has perceptibly suffered, and her popularity has, perhaps, been somewhat impaired. *Il Trovatore* produced almost an equal effect, which success may partially be attributed to the fact that the three female characters of the Opera were all represented. It will be remembered how the performance of the *Sonnambula* was damped by the omission of the two secondary female *rôles*. We are now in a position to judge fairly of the three *prima donnas*: the following is the opinion of the present writer:—

Miss Jackson is *par excellence* the *artist* of the troupe. Her experience and training reinforcing great natural talent make her invaluable on the stage. Her voice has great compass and power, her execution of florid passages is brilliant and indeed faultless, her declamation is truly dramatic, and her general style of singing and acting is that of the *Grand Opera*. She is particularly suited to such parts as *Lucrezia*, *la Juive*, and *Norma*.

Mademoiselle Veralli has a sweet and rich contralto voice of no great power and limited compass. She has apparently not much experience of the stage, but is always quiet, intelligent, and well-bred. Her great charm is that pure, sweet, natural vocalization, almost peculiar to Italians, which makes singing as it were a glorified form of talking, and that grand declamation, in which every consonant and vowel make themselves felt, and which is summed up in the phrase, *la Bocca Romana*. It is the part of this lady not to excite but to please. She is steadily growing in public favour.

Madame Bouché has perhaps suffered by a reaction against the "gushing" tone of some of her critics. She has the advantages of youth and a comely face, and her throat is magnificently adapted to the requirements of the singing master. Her *fioriture* are brilliant, she always sings in time, and if she will labour (happily she has plenty of time) to acquire a distinct articulation, and conquer the perpetual *tremolo* which at present mars her slow singing, she will be sure of a great success in the concert room. On the stage she has much to learn; in particular, *to be quiet*. Her restlessness interfered with the tragic effect of her *Leonora*. She pleased most in the *Sonnambula*, where she had the opportunity of revelling in those rapid passages which she executes so charmingly. We should like to see her in the light Opera of Auber and Hérold.

Bombay has every reason to be proud of and satisfied with the three gifted ladies who fill the first parts on her lyric stage.

BOMBAY.

HER MAJESTY'S S. S. *Coromandel* was hauled out of the Government dock yesterday.

WE hear that the Director of Public Instruction has recommended Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Unwalla, M. A., as a tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Kolapore.

A CORONER'S jury was empannelled yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of a Parsee named Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

THE appeal in aid of the Mazagon Police Court poor-box has not been made in vain, for a donation of rupees twenty was yesterday added to it by a European gentleman, which we have been requested to acknowledge with thanks by Mr. Showell, the Acting Second Magistrate.

LECTURES TO EDUCATED NATIVES.—The Rev. Charles Kirk, M. A., will deliver a lecture at half-past five o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon, in the Cathedral, Fort, on the subject, "How our educated natives may be the saving of India." All are invited to attend.

AT the general meeting connected with the week of prayer, to be held in St. Andrew's Church at 7 o'clock this evening, an account will be given of different departments of Mission Work in London by a gentleman recently returned from England.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer *Sind*, Captain W. P. Arnott, arrived early yesterday morning from the port of Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Major Acton, 51st Regiment; Major Murray, Royal Artillery; and Rev. Mr. Weatherhead.

WE understand that a preliminary meeting will be held to-day by some of the leading members of the native community, to determine on the most appropriate manner of perpetuating the memory of Sir Bartle Frere during the many years he has been connected with this Presidency.

WE understand that Mr. Charles Legget has resigned the appointment of Deputy Sheriff, and that his successor in the office is to be Mr. Malins, at present employed in the Commissariat Examiner's Department at Poona, and formerly tipstaff to Sir M. R. Sausse, the late Chief Justice.

INFORMATION was brought yesterday to the acting Chief Magistrate that the man Frank Chaddle, who was stabbed a few days ago by a fellow countryman on the Apollo Bunder, and whose deposition was taken by His Worship at the time, was fast sinking at the hospital and was not expected to live.

IN an "Extraordinary" issued yesterday, to the *Bombay Government Gazette*, a notification appears intimating that the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—The Honorable Framjee Nusserwanjee; Michael Scott, Esq.; F. S. Arnott, C.B., Deputy Inspector General Medical Department; Nicholas Dalzell, Esq., M.A.; The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.; Narrayen Wasadeojee, Esq.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 346: of these 192 were Hindoos, of whom 157 were males; 12 Mussulmans, 7 being males; 122 Parsees, 52 being males; 12 Christians, 7 being males; and 8 of other castes, of whom 3 were males. With regard to ages there were 76 under ten years of age, 66 under twenty, 141 between twenty and forty, 49 between forty and sixty, and 14 upwards of sixty. Out of the 346 patients treated, 140 were cured, 163 absented, and 43 are remaining under treatment.

A SUIT for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,166 was brought in the third division Court, before Sir C. Sargent yesterday, by H. Gamble and others (as trustees to the estate of Lullabhoy Manockla[l]) against Vishnoo Bulwant. Mr. Cooper, [illegible] Macpherson, conducted the plaintiff's case, the defendant did not put in an appearance. Proof of the service of summons having been given and also of the passing of the promissory note for the amount sued, His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with interest at the rate of 9 per cent, from the 31st October 1864 till judgment with costs.

ON Monday last the Coroner held an inquest at the European General Hospital, concerning the death of Nicholas Mahy, boatswain on board the ship *Tennyson*. From the evidence of a seaman belonging to the ship it appeared that on Friday last, at about 12 o'clock noon, he heard the noise of some one falling into the hold. He went forward and found the deceased lying in the hold bleeding from the mouth, and insensible. His left eye and the left side of the head were bruised. He was taken to the Hospital on the following morning, where he expired on Monday morning last. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"Accidental death from a fall."

MR. DUNBAR appeared before Sir C. Sargent yesterday on behalf of Joseph Miguel to conduct a suit for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,000 on a promissory note passed for that amount by Cursetjee Sorabjee in March 1865 which was guaranteed by another defendant. The first defendant appeared in person, Mr. Pigot appeared on behalf of the second defendant and objected to a decree being passed against him jointly with Cursetjee, as that defendant was both able and willing to pay the amount sued for. Cursetjee admitted his liability and said that he was willing to pay it in three months' time. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff against both defendants for the full amount claimed with interest at the rate of 24 per cent per annum from March 1865 till judgment with costs.

A EUROPEAN gentleman was on Saturday night last entrapped by one of his creditors and savagely assaulted with the aid of some other men. It appears the gentleman attended the Circus that night, and after the performance was over engaged a hack buggy to convey him home. But the driver, who must either have been bribed or a party to the plot, instead of driving him home to the Clarendon Hotel direct, drove into some of the bye lanes in the native quarter of the town, where he was met by some Borahs, who dragged the gentleman out, assaulted him most severely, and then decamped together with the buggywallah. Some of the delinquents have been arrested, and the case will, in a day or two, form the subject of magisterial investigation at the Fort Police Court.

THE Advocate General applied before Sir Jos. Arnould in the High Court yesterday for a postponement, for two months, of a suit brought by Merwanjee Framjee Panday against the Bombay Reclamation Co. The suit, said the learned gentleman, related to some land at Bandora, for which a sum of about sixteen lakhs of rupees was claimed. There were about four hundred Marathee documents which required to be translated, and the Chief Justice had already made an order in chambers, that they should be translated privately and that such private translation should be sufficient. It was this that rendered a postponement necessary. Mr. Green, on behalf of the Bombay Reclamation Co., consented to the order; and the hearing was accordingly postponed till the 8th March.

A SUIT brought under the summary procedure by the Indian Carrying Company against James Hastings to recover the sum of Rs. 2,688 as money due by the latter, was heard before Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday. Mr. Macpherson, for the plaintiff, stated that his clients had ascertained that Mr. J. G. Briggs, who had originally been made a defendant, was not a partner with Mr. Hastings, and they therefore sought to recover against the latter only. The claim it appeared had been admitted by Mr. Hastings. An *ex parte* decree was given for the amount claimed, with interest and costs; and an order was made for speedy execution, on Mr. Moss (the Manager for the Indian Carrying Company) stating that he intended to leave Bombay in a week, that he wished to recover the money before he left, and that he believed Mr. Hastings was in difficulties.

A SUIT brought by the Bank of Bombay against Premchund Roychund and Byabhoy Premabhoy was set down for hearing in Sir Joseph Arnould's Court yesterday. Mr. McCulloch, for the plaintiff, said an order had already been made by His Lordship in this suit, to stay proceedings against the first defendant until the further order of the Court, and to issue [illegible] against the second defendant, on whom, in accordance therewith, substituted service had been effected. The suit was brought under the summary procedure to recover a sum of three lakhs and fifty thousand rupees and interest on a joint and several promissory note. There being no defence, an *ex parte* decree was given against the second defendant for Rs. 3,50,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from 22nd May 1866.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday were as follows:—

From Great Britain 26th December.

From Continent of Europe 24th and 26th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 1 hour 0 minute to 70 hours 15 minutes, communication being reported imperfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th Jan. were as follows:—

To Bombay.		Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta via Agra...	...	7	8	4	9
„ Calcutta via Madras	...	20	10	11	29
„ Madras ...	...	10	31	4	10

MADRAS, 7TH, 8 50 P. M.—Interruption Nellore since 6-20.

AHMEDABAD, 8TH, 10 15 [illegible]—Deesa answered on own lines, but communication imperfect.

GWALIOR, 8th, 5-45 P.M.—Interruption Agra since 4-40 P.M.

IN the third division court yesterday before Sir C. Sargent, a suit was brought by Sewrajram Chansook against P. M. de Silva, under Act V. of 1866, for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 2,365, being the amount advanced by the plaintiff on a promissory note passed by the defendant on the 18th November last. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant appearing in person. It appeared that the defendant borrowed the money of the complainant for the purpose of carrying on some reclamation work. He admitted his liability to the extent of Rs. 1,965, but declared that he had not received the other sum of Rs. 400 from the plaintiff. The defendant had no witnesses to prove his case and was examined in respect to his plea by the Court, when he stated positively that he had never received the 400 rupees in dispute as part of the consideration for the note. He admitted that he was indebted for the remainder, and expressed his willingness to pay that amount if time was given him. The plaintiff on being examined swore distinctly that the 400 rupees were paid to the defendant immediately after he signed the note and that he then handed that sum to a servant in his employ named Roopa Mahomed. This person on being examined corroborated the testimony of the plaintiff, adding that he paid the money, after it was handed to him by the defendant, to some boatmen on his account. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with interest at 9 per cent, from the 21st November till judgment, and on the application of counsel ordered speedy execution.

AN accident occurred on the Esplanade yesterday morning, which ought to serve as a lesson to people who indulge in furious driving. It appears from the particulars which have been communicated to us, that Mr. Barton, the Acting Senior Magistrate, was driving to the Fort, about half past ten o'clock, when (near the middle of the Esplanade) a single horsed brougham made up to his carriage and passed it, the driver being evidently bent on outstripping all rivals. It so happened, however, that the horse (a blood horse) broke into a gallop in consequence of the manœuvre, and the driver lost all control over him. On reaching the curve nearly opposite Church-gate Street the brougham came into collision with the curbstone, and the coachman was thrown violently to the ground, the wheels probably running over him. The three Misses Bennett, daughters of Mr. E. L. Bennett, auctioneer, were in the vehicle at the time, being on their way to their father's place of business. On the accident happening the second eldest of the young ladies opened the door and jumped out, but as the carriage was still in rapid motion she fell upon the ground in such a manner as to render her insensible for a time. Precisely the same thing happened to the youngest of them (about twelve or thirteen years of age), who fared, however, rather worse, receiving a bruise on the elbow. Mr. Barton's horses, being tolerably quick, brought him to the spot at an opportune moment, and with his characteristic promptness and kindliness he obtained assistance and had the two young ladies carried to Mr. Gabriel's shop, where they received every attention and soon regained consciousness. In the meantime the horse and brougham, without a driver, had gone down Church-gate Street and come to a stand-still near the Town Hall, where Miss Bennett alighted (having prudently remained in the carriage all the time) and turned back on foot to see what had become of her sisters. Mr Bennett, who soon came to Mr. Gabriel's in a state of considerable alarm, was relieved to find that his daughters had not suffered seriously; and no doubt there was great room for thankfulness, under all the circumstances, that matters were not much worse. The driver, we regret to say, appeared to be very seriously hurt, and by Mr. Barton's orders he was taken immediately to the Hospital. Mr. Barton's attention to those who suffered by the accident was worthy of him; and no doubt the occurrence has confirmed him in his determination as a magistrate to put down furious driving.

FORT POLICE COURT.—8TH JAN.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

PUTRID FISH.—Mungloo and two other [illegible] were charged with exposing for sale, in the fish [market], putrid fish unfit for the food of man; and severally [pleaded] guilty to the charge. Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer, [had] examined the fish and found it very bad and unfit for food, while it emitted such a smell that he was obliged to order it out of his room.

His Worship fined the three defendants Rs. 5 each, or, in default of payment to suffer each a month's imprisonment. His Worship did not sentence them to imprisonment in consideration of their sex.

THE BUTCHERS AGAIN.—Dow Jingol, a Mussulman butcher, was charged with exposing for sale, in the fish market, in Syed Abdoola Rehmon Street, mutton unfit for human food.

This morning the hind half of a sheep was taken by a native inspector to Mr. Higgins, the Superintendent of Markets, who found it to be full of disease and sent it to Dr. Hewlett. The Health Officer, on examining it, found it to be perfectly unfit for human food. The animal before it was slaughtered was evidently suffering from acute inflammation about the kidneys, and the flesh had become moist and soft. In Dr. Hewlett's opinion, the very appearance was sufficient to show that the meat was perfectly unfit for food. He had no doubt that the animal was in a high state of fever at the time it was slaughtered. He could not say where it was slaughtered. Sometimes the sheep's pulse shows a slight sympathy for fever by the drivers driving them without water; but as soon as the animal is slaughtered and the skin taken off, the disease at once becomes apparent, and the carcase ought to have been destroyed.

The prisoner did not put a single question to any of the witnesses; he had nothing to say in his defence nor any witnesses to call.

His Worship animadverted at some length upon the character of the offence, and sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default of payment of fine to suffer further imprisonment for one month.

PICKING POCKETS.—Luxmon Ramjell, a vagrant, was charged with stealing from the pocket of Bhagia Dowluttia two annas in copper. This morning the prisoner took the money out of the prosecutor's pocket. The latter raised an alarm, and a policeman took him up with the money in his hand.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Three seamen of the ship *Princess Dagmar*, and three others of the *Anna Crampton* were, in two separate cases, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands; and were, on conviction, severally sentenced to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for four weeks each.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—8TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

STEALING ORNAMENTS.—Shaik Ali Shaik Esoo, a havildar in the Gun Carriage Department, yesterday appeared before His Worship and laid an information against Fuckoo Meiya and Baya woman, charging them with stealing several ornaments and other property, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50.

It appears that about a year ago the informant with his family went to live at Lower Colaba, leaving his property in charge of Fuckoo and Baya. The articles were locked up in a box and placed in a room, where Fuckoo and Baya were living. On Saturday last the complainant examined his box and found its contents missing. He suspected the two persons named above but could not find them, and he now prayed for a warrant for their apprehension.

His Worship granted the application, and ordered a warrant to be issued against Fuckoo and Baya.

SELLING LIQUORS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Joao Gaspard and Manoel Mingel were charged with keeping a house for selling spirituous liquors without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge and were fined each in the sum of Rs. 5.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 31ST DECEMBER.

AT the end of the year it is almost impossible to resist the impulse to look back and review the course we have trodden during the past twelve months. And yet how little there is to chronicle of our progress as a people, though doubtless individually each man has seen and witnessed much that he either cannot or will not let die. But as a people [illegible] a blank, if we except two facts of imperial [illegible], viz., the Famine and the Commercial crises. Besides these, it is difficult to say what has been done in the way of progress. We have been legislating in a manner which in any other country would have covered the legislators with disgrace. The Imperial and Local Council are most costly machineries, and they are supposed to represent the collective wisdom of the country; but, in spite of Mr. Maine's elaborate defence of the former body against the remarks of one of the Madras Judges, people are not convinced that India is not made to pay heavily for an article which she can do very well without. There has been a systematic attention to everything which is little required, and an equally systematic neglect of everything that is urgently required. An act or statute is hardly six months old when it is found to be so excessively leaky that it will hold no water, and so it is put again on the Legislative Council to be tinkered and patched and soldered after a fashion which peculiarly belongs to Indian legislature. Time, talent, money, and labour are frittered away for that which is not bread, and the country clamours in vain for that which will give her sustenance. We have been a hundred years in Calcutta and yet we have no roads, we have been spending millions on education and yet the educated natives amongst us might be counted on one's fingers; the wealth of the country cannot be brought down to the seaboard or the chief marts because means of conveyance are wanting; and yet the Councils will talk glibely of Divorce Laws for unhappy cuckolds and Port Dues for people at Singapore and Malacca. As if India could not get on if such matters were not first taken in hand. The interests often have been nearly distinguished by the very Act which in their wisdom our Legislators believed would foster it most effectually, and now that Act has to be modified and remodelled and all the rest of it, in order to preserve those interests from ruin. The interference of the local Government with the executive of the Railway is, by some fatality, generally ill-timed or in the wrong direction, whilst the very quarters in which interference would be sure to produce tangible good are equally sure to be overlooked and neglected. Whilst arrangements are made to ensure third class passengers from rudeness and violence, merchandise of the value of lacs of rupees may remain totally unsheltered and perish under the combined influences of time and the weather. The former has engaged the attention of the humane Viceroy for ever so long, whilst the latter only attracted his notice a few months ago. It should have been taken up by the local Government two years ago. The losses that have been suffered I am not in a position to calculate, and those that will be suffered till the necessary sheds have been completed, I am not in a position to prognosticate. The local Government finds time to write long minutes and call for elaborate reports from overworked commissioners on the subject of "ghat murders," but it cannot afford leisure to study the requirements of the port or see the necessity for facilitating the progress of commerce. It can find time to issue a circular order directing magistrates and collectors to keep a record of the hours at which they attend and leave their cutcheries; but it requires to be abused in the papers and goaded by half a dozen societies and by the remonstrances of the public, before it can rouse itself to action in the matter of giving roads to Assam and removing impediments in the way of postal communication in that unhappy province. It can trouble itself about the cremation of oleaginous Hindoos in a scientific manner, but whole villages and districts may be on the verge of depopulation under the conjoint influences of scarcity and epidemic, without anything being done beyond the issue of certain vague and altogether pointless instructions to district officers and civil surgeons. It can repose luxuriously on the heights of Darjeeling and chatter feebly about a railroad to that sanitarium; but Orissa may be decimated by a terrible famine, and thousands upon thousands may perish in fearful [agony] without its equanimity being disturbed. [It is] however, that Lord Cranborne's Commission is busy in ferretting out information, it can gather itself for apparently one last effort and send down a member of the Revenue Board to Orissa on the steamer *Celerity*, four days before the members of the Commission started on the *Feroze*! What was the object of this sudden move? And who is to pay the expenses of that trip? If nothing more than the despatch of ordinary instructions was intended, could not the Post Office have done the work equally as well? But turning away from Orissa and looking closer home, I find the greatest dissatisfaction pervading the whole of the Educational Department. It is openly asserted by those who are attached to it, and who are therefore in the best possible position to speak with authority, that the whole thing is a farce and nothing but an expensive and gigantic failure. District officers in the mofussil refuse persistently to draw assistants for their offices and departments from the Go-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

vernment schools, and the consequence is that shoals of half educated savages are thrown annually on the country to swell the chorus of condemnation which wells up from the natives. Directors generally mourn in their official reports on this conduct on the part of commissioners and subordinate officers, but the latter very properly retort by saying that they are the best judge of the sort of implements necessary for the proper transaction of official business, they prefer allowing their sherishtedars and head clerks to bring their sons into the office as apprentices, and then give them appointments when they have proved their fitness, as vacancies occur. They then secure assistants who are thoroughly familiar with the machinery of office work, although they be, possibly, ignorant of the beauties of Shakespeare and Bacon, and are incapable of delivering lectures to crowded audiences on female education and the charms of Deistical theology. The son of the head clerk is likely to prove an honest fellow; but there is no such probability in the case of one who has possibly filched the questions before he "passed" an examination as B. A. and A. S. S. The case which is now under investigation by the police is an excellent commentary on the honesty and good principles which are inculcated in Indian University colleges and schools. It would not be a commentary if it were an isolated case, but it so happens that robberies of the sort occur every year in regular order and succession. Cramming, cribbing, stealing, cheating, these are the means by which Young Bengal takes his degrees! And the Government knows it, and the Department knows it, and the public know it, and yet directors general affect to lament the blindness and prejudices of district officers who refuse to place such fellows in responsible places. But what can be more natural then the conduct of these unfortunate natives, when the Vice-Chancellor of the University himself steps in to insist on the advantages of cramming. The particulars of this case of robbery, by which the questions for the ensuing examination were filched from the envelopes in which they were enclosed for despatch to Dacca, have already appeared in the public papers, and I need not therefore recapitulate them here; but the fact which I desire to emphasize, is this, that scarcely a year occurs without such a robbery being perpetrated either in Calcutta or in some of the mofussil stations. The result is that the fact of a man being a B. A. is not regarded as in any way a certificate of recommendation. It calls up, on the contrary, a host of suspicions as to the moral worth of the fellow, and as to the means by which he obtained his degree. The whole educational system is on a radically unsound basis, and I am glad that measures are about to be adopted at home for a thorough reform. As to the education of the masses—Pshaw!—what Indian Government ever cared about the masses? The only tangible result, and it is a dangerous one, which can be distinctly traced to this department of the Government, is the existence of the native press. It is all very fine to talk about liberty and so forth and take our stand upon such theories when advocating the right which the natives are supposed to possess to have a press of their own; but there can be no question that no other Power, not the most enlightened in the West, would ever dream of recognising such a right as we do. And what has the Government reaped by such recognition? It has in innumerable instances had its objects misrepresented and its motives misconstrued, it has been assailed on the score of its law, its humanity, its religion. It has been systematically vilified and brought into contempt in the eyes of the masses, whilst the most dangerous and destructive theories have been studiously calculated for the purpose, as it would appear, of placing those masses in a position of antagonism to the Government. Men who are amongst the most cowardly of mankind, will sit at home and concoct an article full of the bitterest venom, and yet so shape it as to communicate the poison in the most insidious and unpleasant manners. Everything European is stigmatized as foul, dishonourable, and unclean, whilst the virtues of a set of apocryphal Hindoo men and women are lauded to the skies. It has been said that upon the path of liberty, *nulla vestigia retrorsum*, and I acknowledge that it is now almost impossible for the Government to recall the gift it has given to the native press; but I very much question whether the country is at all on the path of liberty, or whether the best educated native in the country has any conception of what true liberty is.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN THE RIVER HOOGHLY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

(*From the Englishman, January* 2.)

It is with deep concern that we have to record the very disastrous termination of the amusements yesterday, in connection with the Howrah Fancy Fair. Both of the steamers belonging to the Railway Company, which had been employed throughout the day in conveying passengers between the Gardens and Calcutta, have become wrecks, but we regret to add that the evidence as regards casualties of a far more serious import is equally unmistakeable. The steamer *Calcutta* left the Gardens at 5 P. M., and, after crossing over a few passengers to Neemuck Mehal Ghat, proceeded towards town, and on passing up the river opposite Bankshall Ghats, she suddenly struck the ground, and in the space of a few minutes the forepart of the vessel was in a sinking condition. Immediately afterwards, a scene took place which baffles description. A more than ordinary proportion of the passengers consisted of ladies, and the strife which ensued amongst those of the sterner sex, who sought for the readiest means of self-preservation, tended little towards allaying the frantic manifestations among the fairer portion of the freight. In the space of a few minutes the saloon tables, seats, and other buoyant parts of the vessel's gear were anatomized, and even the feeble flag-staff became an object of contention with several who, we must candidly assert, might have shown with infinitely more credit, a more salutary example. Delicate females clambered up from the lower to the upper deck, regardless of any considerations short of those dictated by the first law of nature, and when the first of the boats approached the side of the steamer, they, in common with the gentlemen, precipitated themselves from both the upper and lower decks into the boats, many falling into the water, where struggles took place which, we grieve to add, ended in sad casualties of which there is very little room for doubt. On one of the earlier boats leaving the steamer, one of the passengers, an officer of the Bengal Government, jumped into the dinghee, and as soon as the boat reached the Bankshall Ghat, he sent off the whole of the boats then waiting there, and proceeded at once to order off the boats of the Police and Harbour Master's Department. These were put off immediately, and they as well as the dinghees conveyed the passengers to the nearest vessel, returning to the steamer for others. As soon as he went off to the steamer, a gentleman came on board out of the water, who stated that his wife had been drowned. She had, he said, held on for sometime to a wooden grating, but she became exhausted, while he himself was swimming with one of his children. He added that he had seen several bodies floating down the stream. We have heard mention of several who are missing; for obvious reasons we abstain for the present from mentioning names. But we feel it incumbent upon us to state that there appear to be no two opinions as regards the primary cause to which this sad disaster is likely, on full inquiry, to be ascribed. The captain of the steamer was arrested by the police, and is now at large on bail: we should be very sorry to prejudice the case as regards himself by any premature observations of our own, but a full and careful investigation into the gloomy occurrence which has overshadowed our otherwise happy anniversary is inevitable, and we are assured that the authorities have already taken due action in the matter. To the Railway Company the loss must be a most serious one, and the railway going portion of the community is likely, in consequence, to be inconvenienced for a considerable period. After the gentleman already alluded to had returned to the steamer, the commander of the *Howrah* came on board, and reported the calamity which had overtaken that vessel in following in the wake of the sister steamer.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

2 A. M.

Up to the moment of going to Press, we have heard of four instances of loss of life, three of them ladies. It is reported that the number of ascertained deaths amount to six. It would be cruel, however, to mention names until casualty has been fully authenticated.

The *Pioneer* contains a telegram 24 hours later than the date of the *Englishman* which contains the account of the accident we have extracted above. It is to the following effect:—

CALCUTTA, 2ND JANUARY 1867, 11 P. M.

The Steam Ferry *Calcutta*, when returning from the Botanical Gardens yesterday evening, with six hundred passengers on board, went out of her course and ran on the wreck of the *Satellite*, off Bankshall Ghat. The Captain is accused of having been intoxicated at the time.

Steamers, boats and dinghees quickly arrived to rescue the passengers, but during the panic and rush which ensued, several boats were swamped, and many people drowned.

Names of those reported missing:—Mr R. T. Harris, Mrs. Sophia Robertson, Mr. N. J. Simeon, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. George Smith, Mrs. Dwyer Mrs. Shrager, Denonath Shaw, Ernest Mozy, Mr. R. J. Hay, Misses George (two), Mrs. Dyda, Mr. and Mrs. Oman or Godfrey, Miss Taylor, Mr. Dugan, Abdul Rohiman, and four children.

The Steam Ferry *Howrah*, when proceeding to said the *Calcutta*, ran on the same wreck.

The *Pioneer* remarks as follows:—

Our contemporary (*the Englishman*) observed a very proper reticence in not intensifying the sad reality by giving expression to rumours of individual loss, up to the time he went to press; but our own Telegram is nearly twenty-four hours later, and there having been opportunity in the interim to establish something like certainty, we have not hesitated to give the statement currency. The only name in the list of missing likely to be familiar to many in these Provinces is that of "George Smith," and *should* that prove to be the Editor of the *Friend of India*, it will be a matter for very sincere regret. It need be borne in mind that "missing," and not "lost," is the term used in the Telegram, so that there is still just a hope for the interested among the living. The Governor-General is stated to have gone down to Colvin's Ghat soon after the accident. Lists are in circulation, in order to obtain a precise roll of any passengers not forthcoming, and should fur ther news reach us of any importance, our readers shall be put in possession of it. We hear from private sources, that Captain Taylor had been joining in the Regatta sports of the day, and was probably somewhat intoxicated, while it is only just to add that his character, on the score of sobriety generally, is irreproachable.

THE DYCE SOMBRE CASE.

(*From The Pioneer, January* 4)

Walter Balthazar Reinhardt, butcher by birth in Luxembourg, and by choice at Patna, deserter from French and English, from Kasim Alee, Shoja-ood-Dowla, Jyepoor and Bhurtpoor, finally settled at Agra about 1775. He was never married, but lived as a native, surrounded by a large *zenana* of concubines. By one of these he had a son, Aloysius, who succeeded on the death of his father in 1778, under the title of Nawab Zufuryab Khan. But another member of the deceased adventurer's family, afterwards well known to the English as Begum Samroo, aspired to the command of the troops and to the management of the lands of which the rents had been assigned, after the fashion of those days, for their pay and equipment. After a protracted struggle, in which she was aided by the celebrated George Thomas, the Begum succeeded in her object, and in 1795 obtained the supremacy which she never afterwards lost, whereupon Zufuryab retired to Delhi, where he died in 1801, leaving behind him a daughter married to a Mr. G. Dyce, an officer of the Begum's force.

In 1803, the British replaced Sindua as administrator of the Empire, and executed a treaty with the Begum, by which it was covenanted that she should retain the lands *in the Doab* for her life. The Begum died on the 27th January 1836; and in pursuance of this engagement the lands were at once occupied by the Collector of Meerut, half a million sterling, together with houses and landed estates of the annual value of some £20,000, being left to the heir, and to the various legatees.

This heir, David Ochterlony Dyce-Sombre was the son of Mr. Dyce by his marriage with Juliana Reinhardt, the daughter of Aloysius, or Zufuryab, the only son of the founder of the family. He had also been adopted by the Begum, and succeeded by the terms of her last Will and Testament. No protest was ever made by him, or by any one acting in his behalf against the resumption of the *Jagheer* in the Doab. But their was a tract beyond the Jumna called Bad-shahpoor, which though also escheated at the same time, has been since claimed by the heir and his representatives. Sir Robert Peel's Government having negatived this claim, a suit was brought, though after so long an interval, that the local Courts threw it out as barred by legal limitation. On appeal the Privy Council remanded the suit, in order that it should be tried on its merits; and it is this suit which is now being heard before the Chief Court at Lahore in appeal on its rejection by the Courts below.

It is not our purpose to say anything in prejudice of the pleas on either side. It is obvious that the litigation in this country is only of the nature of a preliminarry skirmish; and that, whatever way it may go, no satisfactory decision can be pronounced elsewhere than in the highest Courts of the Empire, namely, that of Her Majesty in Council. But it may be interesting to our readers to know what are the main points on which the parties are at issue.

On the side of the plaintiffs, (the widow of the heir and her second husband, Gen. the Hon. Cecil Forester,) it is contended that the [illegible] poor tracts stand on a totally different footing from those which formerly constituted the principality or *Jagheer* of Sirdhana, and were resumed by the custom of the country and in virtue of a special agreement. The lands in suit, they contend, were their own private property, on three separate grounds—

1st. As having been a free gift to Aloysius Reinhardt (the Nawab Zufuryab) whose heirs-at-law they are.

2nd. As having been speciallv conveyed to the Begum by royal grant from Delhi.

3rd. As having been excluded from the treaty which provided for the lapse of the Cis-Jumna (the Sirdhana) Jagheer.

To this, we believe, the Government replies in substance:—

1st.—There is no evidence to shew the separate and distinct nature of Zufuryab's tenure; and moreover his right and title have merged in those of the Begum, who in 1811 acknowledged that she had no evidence and withdrew the claim.

2nd.—The alleged grants are inadmissible, being *copies of copies*. Setting aside this technicality of evidence, the said grants are palpable forgeries, bearing date at a time when the Emperor was not in a position to issue them, and containing statements—such as that where Sumroo (W. B. Reinhardt) is stated to have been killed in an action fought many years before his death in his bed, which would have been known at the time to be false. And, even were the grants admitted as evidence, the Emperor was not then on the throne, and they should have been signed by his *de facto* successor. Lastly, the deed by which Mahdajee Sindua is said to have confirmed those grants, bears date some months after that Chieftain's death.

3rd.—The exclusion from the treaty may be accounted for by the suppositon that the tracts in suit were considered as forming an *annexe* of the Sirdhana principality, which it was not necessary to specify. At all events it is superseded by the Begum's special waiver of 1811.

We have thought it the more necessary to analyse these complicated arguments, because an up-country contemporary who does not commonly sin in this respect has recently made this suit the basis of a careless and unfounded attack upon the Government. The writer, to whom we refer, says that the whole of the property at Sirdhana was seized by the British on the Begum's death; that the suit is brought for its recovery; and that it is owing to acts like this that "the record of Indian prosperity is written in water." Had he either glanced at the records of the case, or asked the most obvious question from the servants on the spot, he might have ascertained that the property belongs to Mrs. Forester, and is in charge of a European manager; and that the suit is one involving grave questions not only of fact but of politics and law. Even, admitting the genuineness and value of the alleged grants, the Judge of first instance (Captain Macmahon, to whose laborious judgment we have been indebted for our knowledge of the nature of the dispute) has shewn precedents, from which it would seem that the Begum was allowed Sovereign honours, and was thus a person in dealing with whose territories the acts of another power cannot be the subject of litigation in a Municipal Court.

It is by imputations of bad motives, made without any care to ascertain facts, that journalism deservedly loses its influence. If this readiness to assume that English noblemen and gentlemen apply to their public conduct maxims which in private life are confined to burglars and pirates, were supported by any marks of the assumption being based upon the faintest knowledge of the subject, it might be considered deserving of respect as shewing the opinion of a portion of the public. As it is, it shews nothing but the rashness of the individual writer, and we have too sincere a regard for our contemporary to suffer a mistake on his part to pass unnoticed.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED

Capt. J. H. T. Farquhar	Bengal late 2nd Eu. Cav
Capt. F. H. Macnaghten	„ 5th „
Lieut.-Col. F. H. Scott	Madras Staff Corps.
Lieut. L. F. Campbell	„ late 50th N. I.
Veterinary Surgeon G. Western	„

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Major H. C. Roberts	Madras Staff Corps	6 mo
Surg. H. R. D. Marrett	„	6 „
Capt. J. C. Farquharson	Bombay 2nd Cav.	6 „
Surg.-Major W. C. Coles	„	6 „
Surg. J. Mills	„	6 „

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major H. A. Hare	Madras Staff Corps.
Brevet-Major E. H. Blomfield	„ 7th N. I.
Vet.-Surgeon E. B. Dawson	„
Major J. Blair, V. C.	Bombay 2nd Light Cav.
Major J. Langston	„ 4th N. I.
Lieut. A. M. Phillips	„ Staff Corps.

CASUALTY IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY

Colonel Sir George Everest, Retired List, Bengal Army, Dec. 1.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MANSFIELD AND JERVIS SCANDAL.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette.*)

We understand that a memorandum has been received from India, in vindication of Sir William Mansfield, in reference to the Jervis case, the authorship of which we may fairly presume to be the person principally concerned. Captain Jervis's conduct is detailed at length, and placed in a very unfavourable light. The domestic duties, in which he failed to give satisfaction, are described as strictly within the bounds of his military duty, and the finding of the court-martial on the main charges is held to be equivalent to a verdict of "not proven," the acquittal not being accompanied by the words "full and honourable."

THE SNIDER BREACH LOADER.

It is in contemplation to send out to India the requisite machinery to the three Presidencies with a trained establishment of artificers so that our Indian army may be armed with Snider breech-loading rifles as quickly as possible.

EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

The long series of experiments which have been made at Shoeburyness by the Ordnance Select Committee were a few days ago brought to a conclusion, so far as this year is concerned. One of the chief objects to be determined was whether Palliser shells would possess equal powers of penetration when fired blind—that is filled with sand—as they had previously shown when filled with powder. The other was to test the relative superiority of Palliser shot and shell, both as regards the direct and slanting face of the target. The first point was conclusively decided in favour of the live shell, in as much as out of four blind shells fired directly against the *Warrior* target, faced with 8-inch solid plates, only one succeeded in penetrating completely, and that shell struck at the junction of two plates. The points of the other shells just showed themselves through the iron skin at the back. In the previous experiments, on the 24th of October, similar shells, when filled with powder, passed without exception completely through this target and, bursting, scattered their fragments in all directions. It will appear from this that the bursting charge has the effect of blowing the head of the shell through the backing, thus forming a hole through which the remainder passes broken up into numerous splinters. In order to ascertain the second point—viz., whether shot or shell had absolutely the greater penetration—the experiments were continued with the 7-inch rifled gun firing charges reduced from the regular service charge of 22lb. to that of 16lb. of powder, at a target representing the *Warrior*. It was anticipated that neither shot nor shell would go through this target with such small charges, and therefore that by measuring the depths of the penetrations the comparative efficiency of the several projectiles would be ascertained. Two 7-inch rifled guns were placed in position, one pointing directly at the target, the other at an angle of 60 degrees. The results of the sloping fire served to show that the solid shot was more effective for this purpose than the shell. The 4½-inch plates were broken through in every case, but the shots lodged themselves more deeply in the baking than the shells did. In no instance, however, was the target penetrated by the oblique fire; on the other hand, everything fired from the direct gun went clean through. It was calculated that the velocity of these projectiles, fired with 16lb. of powder, was the same as though they had been fired at upwards of 2,000 yards' distance with a regular charge of 22lb.

In consequence of these remarkable penetrations, it was determined to vary the experiments, by reducing the charge of the 7-inch rifled gun which was firing directly to only 13lb. of powder; and, on the other hand, to increase that of the gun pointed at 60 deg. to 20lb. The object of these experiments was once more frustrated in the hope of measuring the comparative effects of the direct firing since, to the astonishment of every one, both shot and shell, whether blind or live, alike passed through the target with ridiculous ease, and, as before, went clean out to sea, several hundred yards beyond, in splinters. The distance presented by these charges could not have been less than 3,000 yards. On the other hand, the inclined target still defied the attacks of the 20lb. charges, only those shot and shell passing through which struck in the neighbourhood of previous wounds. The conclusions to be drawn from these experiments are that an ironcland ship will be tolerably safe when opposed to a 7 inch rifled gun so long as her sides are inclined at an angle to the enemy's fire. On the other hand, our shot and shell will penetrate any foreign ironclad at upwards of 3000 yards, if they hit her fairly, since the *Warrior* may be regarded as equal in strength to any foreign ironclad, while the 7-inch rifled gun is the smallest of the new rifled guns with which we are rapidly arming ourselves.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

(*L'Opinion Nationale, Nov.* 21.)

The Champ de Mars will be opened to the public on the 1st of April without fail. The promises made a year ago will be kept to the day. The works, notwithstanding their infinite variety, have progressed, so to speak, with mathematical precision. The palace, alone covers a space of 160,000 metres, where air and light are everywhere equally distributed. It is the largest building which men have ever raised. The elliptical form of this monument, in which the linesare every minute broken by curves, will prevent the public from appreciating its colossal proportions. There is only one point where you can see the building from end to end; the little axis forming a suit of symetrical doors to the length of 380 metres. Around this immense colosseum of iron arise at a shot distance from each other, fourteen tall chimneys, like so many sentinels which are for the purpose of giving the motive power to the army of machines which guard the frontier of the palace. Iron and steam! By means of these two elements it will be that the great fête of 1867 will be prepared for the world. The most remarkable of these works, perhaps, will be those which will not be seen: viz., the underground structures. Imagine what digging and building must have been necessary to make the cellars, sewers, and canals requisite for 32,000 exhibitors, occupying a space of 160,000 metres. Well, the fortunate and able engineer who has directed all these works, M. Kranz, will deliver over the palace completely to the exhibitors before the end of January, and already they have begun to place some of the things in. As for the park, which has necessitated so many changes of ground, the public and private establishments are crammed together one on another between the sinuous alleys, which are already gravelled. When all this will be coloured and decorated, the aspect of it will be magnificent, in the midst of trees and groups of flowers. But what is strange is that people in France are thinking much less about the coming Exhibition than they are abroad. And there is reason for anxiety on this account. They do not deny abroad the marvels which Paris is preparing for the coming year, and which will exceed everything that has been said of them. But it is said also that living will be very expensive, and that speculation on a vast scale is going on in lodgings, and that already the hotels have raised their price 25 per cent., and intend to do so more; and, lastly, that it will be impossible to obtain lodgings and board without paying enormous ransoms, and even by paying them. What Lord Derby said the other day, with a *bonhomie* in which there was almost as much archness as wit, will be remembered. After having spoken of the pacific and cordial meeting of the National Guard of Paris and the Volunteers of London in the capital of Belgium, he added:—"But a much more significant invasion is preparing against the capital of France in 1867; and this time it will be the invaded who will levy contributions on the invaders." Let this insinuation of Lord Derby be propagated—and it is because it is being spread abroad that we speak of it—and what will become of the Exhibition of 1867? Does Paris wish to justify the rumours which are in circulation? Is it preparing to levy a contribution on the foreigners who will invade us? If so, nothing more would be requisite to kill the goose with the golden eggs. Let it be said that the city of Paris has let to speculators its lodgings and furniture, and that these speculators will raise the price to their lodgers—and the insinuation of Lord Derby will be justified by that alone. First of all, the City and the State ought to give over to lodging letting everything at their disposal, free of cost, only making reduced tariffs compulsory on account of these gratuitous concessions. There ought also to be an official office for inquiries, under the supreme direction of the Imperial Commission, with the concurrence of the foreign Commissioners, not only to furnish visitors with necessary information, but especially to keep account of the arrivals, in order to prevent incumbrance and alternate emptiness. To this end all undertakings for bringing, feeding, and lodging the visitors ought to be encouraged by great telegraphic and postal immunities, for they alone are capable of making agreements with purveyors so that the price of things during the Exhibition will remain the same as usual.

The publicity which will be given to these undertakings will very soon thwart not only the exaggerated speculation at home, but also the malevolent rumours which are beginning to be spread abroad as to the pretended extortions of the Parisians. The numerous establishments in the Champ de Mars, the clubs and restaurants of all kinds and all nations there, will help to feed a vast number. And there is this peculiarity about the Exhibition of 1867, that the park, with its numerous establishments, will remain open until midnight, which will enable people to eat at prices fixed beforehand. With the undertakings whose formation we advocate, and the help of the park, there will therefore be no enormous increase of prices in Paris to be feared. The foreigners and exhibitors will spend less in Paris than they spent in London. This is what people ought to know and tell each other. Paris can feed and lodge, during the summer especially, 200,000 travellers permanently; and it would be ridiculous to suppose that the visitors will reach that number every day during the Exhibition. In the admirable situation which the capital of France occupies, its provisions can always be in proportion to the consumption.

It is even probable that, before ten years, the normal population of Paris will be increased by two hundred thousand consumers, unless M. Haussman does not prevent this by driving out industry and commerce. What we ought to let foreigners know is, that they will spend but a little more amongst us than at home, excepting the journey. Advantages enough, without profiting pecuniarily by their stay, will result for us from this assemblage of people in our midst. They will carry away a little more of our taste and by adopting our ideas, precious connections will be formed which will never be broken again. Lastly, the remembrance of real kind hospitality will make durable friends everywhere.

THE LATE SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

(*From the Standard.*)

On Thursday afternoon (16th November) a statue of Sir John Franklin was unveiled by Sir John Pakington in Carlton gardens. Its cost had been defrayed by Parliament, and the tribute is not the less national on that account. Franklin is supposed to stand telling his officers and crew that at last the North-West Passage, the great hope of geographers and merchants, has been discovered, and that their names are inscribed upon the map of the world for ever. That was the last scene, and even that a scene only to be pictured by the imagination, of a gallant and devoted life. Franklin had fifty years of glory upon his head before he started upon that ill-fated expedition; he fought at Copenhagen; he explored New Holland, he was thrice in the deep Arctic interior, and he left a name which, though written in ice and snow, is yet imperishable. The country will be glad, however, that his services are commemorated by a public and worthy monument. At the same time, we trust, the history of this enterprise closes. We have had more than enough of Arctic adventure. Let the narratives of Sir John Barrow and Sir John Ross be laid up for ever "where the broad ocean leads upon the land," or where hardy map-makers have imagined continuous seas, but there is nothing left in all that region to be tracked which is worth a single human life. It is very likely that high science objects to this view. It would attain to the Pole itself. It will believe in a practicable North-West Passage. It still hankers after new attempts by way of Davis's Straits or Wellington Channel, or round Melville's Island, or through Regent's Inlet. What have we to do, however, with those waters, encumbered by hummocky and drifting frozen masses which render commercial navigation impossible? Time was when people dreamed of a summer sail across a Polar basin, and that even since Sir John Franklin, with his brave company, disappeared from the sight of the world through Lancaster Sound. We watched for his recoming as the king and princess, in Schiller's tale watched for the third returning of the diver to the surface of the waves. One expedition after another searched the frosty labyrinth. We found no more than bones, relics, and rude mortuary emblems. And, after an entire Saga of Northern perils, we have nothing to do but to build the memorial of our noblest Northern explorer. True, it places upon the record a name deserving to rank with that of Frobisher; but to what purpose could the realms of almost external winter be invaded by such incursions? The fact was accomplished, technically speaking, long after its value had ceased. There is a North-West Passage. We are told so. It is traced upon the chart. A canoe might get through it. Our ancestors, however, really wanted such a road to India and China. Their aspirations are obsolete. We have sacrificed ships and men enough in the enterprise, and, we repeat, let us hope that the Franklin memorial closes the account between English civilisation and the impracticable desolation of the inner Arctic circle.

Poor Franklin! He went out full of heart and hope. He never contemplated an absence of less than two years. He was determined to brave, if necessary, the dangers of five or six winters. "Do not," he said, writing to his good and gallant wife, "allow any person to discourage you on account of the length of our absence, but look forward with hope." His heart was in the work; he loved it, and believed in a triumph to come; and when he planted on Parry's Island a Union Jack, embroidered for him by the hands that waved to him his dearest adieu, he said, "I shall not turn back," and was never more seen. There is much that is affecting in all this. There is much that is wonderful in the mystery of his fate which baffled all research for so many years in the long distressful uncertainty, in the reiterated efforts in the rumours and fables, in the singular native boat voyages over the Bothnia Gulf, in the traces of fuel and food that had been consumed, in the skeletons of huts and the signs of ships. He was known, for a certainty, to be somewhere, dead or alive, in that dreary region. The searchers found timber where it was unknown; they came upon vestiges showing where screens of deerskin had been stretched over frame-works of wood; they trod over scraps of oil-cloth; and, at last, they reached the spot where the frozen relics lay, attesting that the Franklin expedition had staggered on to the utmost of its strength, and lain down to die. An awful fate, in a fearful latitude of the globe, where brass and silver claspings burst in the cold, where garments became so stiff that they could not be buttoned, where the blankets at bedtime sparkled and glistened with hoar frost, and all the while, Christmas after Christmas, we were thinking of those unfortunate seamen, in the Erebus and Terror, with Sir John Franklin out in that merciless frost, and wondering whether they would ever come home. They never did. We know now that they never will. The bitterness of their fate is passed; but it is well that we do not forget their heroism. Never again, let us think, will ardent men be dispatched there, beyond reach of succour, into regions where their numbers must inevitably be reduced by death, their supplies fail, and their bones left to bleach amid the snow. What to us are the Wellington Channel, Lancaster Sound, or the Mackenzie and Copper-mine rivers? We cannot catch a boat load of fish in them, nor do the strange people inhabiting their banks buy a thousand pounds' sterling worth of manufactures from us.

Of course, as a question of humanity, it was right to seek for Sir John Franklin, so long as his existence was considered possible, while, as a matter of geographical enthusiasm, we cannot prevent headstrong adventurers from going where their predecessors on the same path have failed; but it is different with government enterprises. These are speculations in human life. There are natural circumstances in the Arctic regions which thwart the best laid projects, and, inextricably enclosing ships in mighty fields of ice, deliver over the most exprienced and courageous commanders to the mercy of winds and currents. And what, at the utmost, is the value of that which, after all our sacrifices, we have accomplished. The Union Jack has floated very near the magnetic pole; there is, for gazetteers, the certainty of an Arctic continent; there is a lane of water, practicable in the "open season," if vessels are sufficiently lucky to get through it; beyond this the whole of our expeditions put together have not produced results more valuable than a hairbrained excursion to the most perilous peaks of the Alps, with photographs to follow. "East of Cape Parry," said Franklin himself, "only six weeks of possible sailing weather can be reckoned upon." And now we have the route by Egypt, which the early North-West explorers never calculated upon. What necessity, then, is there for future expeditions, such as are still recommended, to pierce that region of compacted floes, of changing channels, of sudden darkness and frost, of icy wildernesses and incessant peril? The whole region, by people of our race, is uninhabitable and the ceremony of Thursday afternoon, in Carlton-gardens, may be thought of the more solemnly, if we remember the statement of Captain Osborn, when the [illegible]ck of Franklin:—"We had ascertained the first winter quarters of Sir John; we discovered the graves of the crew of the Erebus and Terror." Those lands are not for our habitation, if they be in any way for our use. They may be hunted for seals and white whales, but never as a high road to India. Against our methods and powers of navigation they are, and must be, impenetrably closed. For instance, there is not a month of the year in which Prince Leopold's Islands, vaunted though their beauty and fertility have been, can be approached. In fact, all idea of a practically navigable Arctic Sea should, by this time, have been exploded. We have done our best; we have sent men—generous, daring, self-reliant, and devoted—to solve the mystery of the extreme North; they have not all come back to us; many of them lie in graves which no friend, or wife, or child will ever see. Instead of Franklin's tomb, in a Christian churchyard, we have his effigy in a public place. It was good for England that such a memento should be dedicated to his name. He was a man single minded, of boundless gallantry, and of true British perseverance. Our ships have sought him from north and south, from east and west. At length we have determined his fate, and done him mortuary honour. This is all. The work is over. We can afford to spare no more precious lives in the vain endeavour to outline upon the map of the world every coast and channel of its most miserable and obdurate quarter. With the consecration of Franklin's monument should terminate the dauntless folly which hitherto has been known as Arctic Exploration.

THE PUNJAB.

(*From the Times, Dec.* 10.)

The effect of the Indian Mutiny has been to entirely alter the tenure by which we hold our Oriental dominions. Before that momentous event the received theory was that India was maintained in subjection to her foreign masters by the agency of Indian armies, that our function was to direct and organize those armies, and to supply just as many English troops as were required to give tone and example to their Asiatic comrades. This state of things had doubtless many advantages. It enabled us to assert, with great show of reason, that though from the peculiar constitution of Asiatic society we were unable to obtain a *plebiscite*, or any other public manifestation of popular assent, we might fairly boast that we held India with the good will of her people, since it was by their own hands that our rule was maintained. Many collecteral advantages flowed from this. It moderated the insolence of a conquering race, and made it necessary for us to respect the feelings and prejudices of the natives. That state of things, however, passed away when the native army on which we relied rose in mutiny against us. From that time the basis of our power in India has avowedly been the English troops whom we maintain there. Nothing but hard necessity could reconcile us to such a change of system. The drain upon our own resources is enormous. In case of a European war, it is very difficult to see how this country, hard pressed at home for men, could maintain so large a force in the remote East to defend an Empire which, however brilliant and glorious it may be, neither fills our treasury nor recruits our armies. There are other evils in the present system. We rule avowedly as an alien race by alien swords. Such a confession is mortifying to the pride of many high-spirited races in India, and affords a peculiar temptation to that unsympathetic and domineering spirit which is one of the most prominent defects of our own. Most gladly would we return to the former state of things, were it possible, or find the basis of our power in India anywhere else than in a given number of English bayonets. It remains to be seen whether we may not to some extent copy the policy upon which Austria has subsisted for so many centuries, and, availing ourselves of the vast extent of our territory, and the different races of the people who inhabit it, balance one part of the Empire against the other, and rule by the equipoise that we establish. For such a policy we require, however, something equivalent to the eight millions of German subjects which Austria possesses—something which may serve as a nucleus towards which the elements of power may have a common convergence. The difficulty is where to establish a firm footing, where to find a solid resting-place, amid so much that is treacherous and uncertain.

Regarded from this point of view, the Lahore letter of our Indian Correspondent, which we published on Thursday last, has a very peculiar interest. We are too apt to have our attention distracted by the suffering of a particular province—such as Orissa, for instance—and to forget the vast work that is steadily and successfully going on over the whole continent of India. The increased demand for labour, the rise in the prices of agricultural produce, the greater facilities of inland transport, and the growth of wealth and wellbeing are all advances in the direction of peace and tranquillity, but nothing is so reassuring as the complete success that we have met with in the latest and most hardly won of our conquests. The Punjab, although it has a very hot climate, is not within the tropics. Its winters are cool and refreshing as compared with tropical India, and the races that inhabit it are braver and more vigorous, and apparently more capable of culture, than their southern neighbours. It is the India of Alexander and of Porus, and many causes combine to show that it is destined, notwithstanding its inland position, to be the citadel and centre of English power. Indeed, it has been so already; for, brief as is the period during which it has been attached to us, it has already, under the administration of Sir John Lawrence, been the means of saving the Empire. It was by the forces contributed from the Punjab that Delhi was taken, and this service was rendered only eight years after the country had been annexed. Nine years have since passed away, and we are now presented with a view of the Punjab such as it is under British rule. It is, as our Correspondent says, as if we had held the country for a century. The habits and pursuits of seventeen years ago have passed away. The military hordes, the terror of Northern India, have become thriving husbandmen, or veterans enriched by the plunder of Indian mutineers and Chinese palaces. Roads, railways, and canals are doing their work, and security and justice have raised prices and produced general content. The goods exported to Hindostan Proper have nearly doubled in value during the last three years. The income from ferries and from town and octroi duties has greatly increased during the last year. The coast of the Government of the province, including the maintenance of fourteen thousand English and twenty-five thousand native troops, is four millions sterling, three millions of which it contributes from its own resources. The frontier which they guard is enormous, and, considering that this service is rendered not only to the province but the Empire, it may, perhaps, be fairly considered that the Punjab already fully pays its own expenses. To have effected such a transformation in so short a time and with such brilliant results is a feat, we believe, unexampled in the dealings of civilized with half-civilized nations. The problem we have had to solve in the Punjab is something similar to that which has been attempted by France in Algeria, only that, instead of a long sea coast, a climate substantially the same as that of the South of Europe, and a harbour only forty-eight hours distant from our shores, we have achieved these great changes at the distance of half the globe, in a remote inland country, with a climate of oppressive heat, and, towards Peshawur, of the most dangerous insalubrity. We are repairing the monuments of other times; we have built churches, gaols, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, medical colleges, and museums. We have initiated the Sikhs into the arts of municipal self-government, and taught them to administer justice to each other, somewhat after the manner of our unpaid magistrates. We are making the boldest innovation in the habits of the East by the impulse we have given to female education. There are already in the Punjab a thousand female schools, either supported or aided by Government, in which more than twenty-one thousand girls are receiving instruction. We seem to have found in the hardy and manly race which inhabits this remote province more docile pupils and more energetic associates than elsewhere in India; and if the stupendous problem of engrafting European cultivation upon Oriental habits and feelings is to be solved anywhere, it is probably in the Punjab that such success will be obtained. There are so many persons bent at present on exposing the weaknesses and exaggerating the faults and short-comings of England that it is only right we should every now and then break through the habits which have become inveterate in us, and, instead of invariably displaying our weaknesses and our failures, point occasionally to feats like the one we have just been describing, and challenge our censors to point out the race or country in ancient or modern times that can show anything comparable to them.

THE SOUTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

(*From the Berlin Correspondent of the Times, Dec.* 7.)

Count Blome, the Austrian Ambassador at Munich, having been recalled from his post, the other day left for Vienna without paying the ordinary parting visits to the King and his Ministers. Austria is angry with her unobliging neighbour for declining to form a Southern confederacy, to be bound by intimate ties to herself. Bavaria, on the other hand, pleads her inability to do so, Baden having positively refused to join; and, besides, is too anxious about the future to allow herself to be involved in a course which she has every reason to fear would result in another common campaign against Prussia. In all Germany the only parties favourable to the establishment of a Southern Confederacy are those desirous of preparing matters for a new war against Prussia. The Republicans, the Ultramontanes, and the servile among the bureaucracy in the minor States, wishing to perpetuate the independence of those Governments with whom they have been so long identified, alone endeavour to realize this portion of the French programme in Germany. Naturally a fact so significant is as little hidden from the cognizance of the Bavarian Government as from any other observer of current events; and, as the Austrian Sovereign has thought it advisible to oppoint the most restless and ambitious statesman of Europe his Minister of Foreign Affairs, there is the more reason to apprehend that a Southern confederacy, were it ever to arise, would only become a serviceable weapon in the hands of Baron Beust. But the Bavarian Government has no desire to venture upon another war against this military nation. It is shrewd enough to foresee that, in the event of a second defeat, it would be hardly let off so easily as in the last instance; while victory would place all Germany helpless at the feet of that very Austria which, bordering upon Bavaria, more than once in the course of history prepared to annihilate her neighbour, and would have executed her design but for the timely interference of Prussia. It is only a hundred years ago that Frederick the Great, by marching an army southwards, saved Bavaria from the claws of the Imperial eagle, which claimed that country as its rightful inheritance. Another consideration, which cannot but obtrude itself upon the Munich Ministers, is that the German Ultramontanes, having long cherished the plan of consolidating their beloved Austria by an addition to her German subjects, would if an opportunity offered, not hesitate to throw overboard the Wittelsbach dynasty in order to strengthen Hapsburg. This accounts for Bavaria who five months ago refused to place her troops under Austrian command now being more unwilling than ever to call into life an institution the mere existence of which would be an encouragement to her doubtful friends to precipitate her into the most venturesome policy imaginable. But a fortnight since the King of Bavaria told the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, who had come to work upon him in the Austrian interest, that if the worst came to the worst, and the present state of the things could be no longer maintained if would be more advantageous for the Southern Sovereigns to subject themselves to Prussia than to Austria. Prussia, he argued, being German, might give the nation common institutions, and allot a modest, but safe, honourable, and influential position to the minor potentates. Austria, on the contrary, having a vast majority of Slavonic and Magyar inhabitants, could never have any political arrangements in common with Germany, but always strive to reduce her German allies to the precarious condition of vassals, and, perhaps, annex them as soon as possible. King Ludwig did not succeed in convincing Grand Duke Ludwig of the force of his reasoning; nor, indeed, has he been able to cause his own Ministers to adopt a more friendly attitude to Prussia than is implied in the assumption of a strict neutrality towards both the rival Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin. Yet it is beyond a doubt that, while matters remain in their present state, neither he nor his advisers will suffer themselves to be made cats'-paws of by Baron Beust.

Besides the above-mentioned well-wishers of a South German Confederacy there are others which I must not omit alluding to on this occasion. There are the Swiss, or more correctly the inhabitants of the German Cantons of Switzerland. That country, until the close of the last century, almost exclusively consisted of a number of German Republics, which in the course of time had conqured and reduced to utter subjection some neighbouring districts of French, Italian, and Romanic nationality. These dependencies had no political rights, and were treated anything, but leniently by their free, but exacting masters. In consequence of the revolutionary events, in the beginning of this century the former subjects were received into the community of the Swiss States, and today enjoy the same political rights with the latter. The rememberance, however, of internal feuds is still vivid enough to render the growth of great national States on the borders of the Polyglot Republic a dangerous event in the eyes of those of its citizens who wish for nothing better than to maintain the ancient independence and integrity of Switzerland. The German Swiss, indeed, being 1,800,000 strong, and the descendants of the once dominant race, are quite satisfied with their political prospects, and have no wish to be implicated in the endless troubles of their co-nationalists in Germany, from whom they separated their destinies 500 years ago; but among their French and Italian fellow citizens, who are only 800,000, and broken up into three distinct nationalities, formerly kept in bondage, there is a fraction who would prefer re-union with the bulk of their respective nations to the security they have so long enjoyed under the time-honoured banner of the Republic. The French in South-western Switzerland have repeatedly felt a leaning in the direction of France; the Italians in the Ticino are not indifferent to the re-union of their race under the sceptre of af Piedmont; what, then, the German Swiss are anxiously asking themselves, is to become of Switzerland were Prussia to advance her unity institutions, or worse still, her frontiers to Basle, and subject the northern limits of the republic also to the weight of a powerful and consolidated race? Perhaps the German unity party might extend itself then to the long sundered Germans of Switzerland; herhaps the three puissant kingdoms surrounding the rep[illegible]lic, two of which have arisen but lately, might [illegible]ll forth a movement within its frontiers with [illegible]ew to disintegrate that most ancient and r[illegible]ble State. Disquieted by these apprehension[illegible] Swiss papers and politicians have lately encouraged the people of Southern Germany to form themselves into a separate league, with or without princes, and enter into a sort of permanent alliance with Switzerland. The Prussian Government has apparently taken no notice of these strivings to remove the Southern States from within the pale of its influence; but some eminent politicians of the south favourable to the re-union of all Germany under Prussian auspices have thought it necessary to warn the Swiss, lest they bring on themselves the very fate they would avert. In truth, for so weak a commonwealth as Switzerland there can be no more hazardous experiment than that of dabbling in foreign politics. Switzerland is alone protected by her neutrality.

PRUSSIA'S DIFFICULTY.

(*From the Times, December* 7.)

The news from Germany is not the most satisfactory. Count Bismark has gone back to Berlin, but his health, it seems, is not thoroughly re-established, and rumours of his resignation were even current in Paris on Wednesday. The report was probably grounded on the previous intelligence that the Count's medical advisers still deemed him unfit for the hard work of the Cabinet, and that he was expected to place the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the hands of M. von Savigny, retaining for himself simply the Presidency of the Council. A breach between the strong-minded statesman and his Royal Master might, nevertheless, be no very remote contingency. Things have been managed in Prussia in the Count's absence in such a manner as to cause him no little disgust on his return; and even at the present moment there are, perhaps, agencies at work in the Council striving to undermine his ascendancy and give a different turn to the policy so successfully initiated in Germany under his auspices.

We do not know, for instance, to what extent the Governor-General of Hanover may be said to have had Count Bismark's sanction to the decree by which that functionary purposes to put down disaffection in the late Guelphic Kingdom. The offences enumerated in the Royal order,—dereliction of duty on the part of the Government officials, insults to the military, and agitation against Prussian authority,—ought already to be punishable by law, without any necessity for a special enactment, unless by his edict the Governor means to strain the law in its application, to give new definitions of the misdemeanours thus designated, and to put down with the strong hand mere unmeaning and harmless, however hostile, demonstrations—in other words, unless he means to meet faction with tyranny. The opposition that Prussian authority has to encounter in Hanover is of no very grave character. The ex-King George cannot, it seems, divest himself of the idea that *he* is Hanover, or that Kingdoms are made for Kings, and not Kings for their Kingdoms. Upon leaving Hanover, as we all know, he both took with him and forwarded to England large sums out of the public funds, and among the rest 3,000,000 thalers, mostly private property, "belonging to tradesmen and landowners, and mortgaged to the Throne for loans received from the State Treasury." The Prussians, seemingly not admitting the old theory that the Sovereign is the absolute proprietor of all his subjects' goods and chattels, looked upon the Royal deed as a public theft and, by way of reprisals, seized upon parks, palaces, and everything that the ex-King claimed as his private property. The Hanoverian nobility, among whom the old dynasty has still a large party, volunteered to indemnify the King out of their private means; but there was still, perhaps too much of the old Guelph pride in the Royal fugitive to allow him to avail himself of the offer. It would be well for the unfortunate King, were he equally mindful of his dignity in other things. A Berlin paper of the 5th stated that King George had been prevailed upon by the solicitations of the English Government to release the officers of the former Hanoverian Army from their oath of allegiance. The tidings, however, await confirmation. Up to a very recent date the ex-King evinced altogether a contrary disposition of mind; and his late kingdom was inundated with his proclamations and appeals to the loyalty of his army and people, exhorting them to look forward to a better day, and promising in a year or two to work out their deliverance and reward their loyalty. With the exception of those few nobles, and of about 600 officers, there is no doubt that the Hanoverians acquiesce in a change that brings them material advantages, and secures them a more provident, evenhanded Government than the "whimsical absolutism" of the last [illegible] the Guelphs. We never doubted that the [illegible] wishes of the mass of the population [illegible] these matters at variance with those [illegible] bility, of the functionaries, and of [illegible] aimed no higher than at being [illegible] community. The clash of in[illegible] ous classes was especiall[illegible] where, as our Corres[illegible] nobles still meditat[illegible] nexation, when the [illegible] and showed no inclin[illegible] their lost independen[illegible]

Notwithstanding the [illegible] of mean, personal, and local inter[illegible] of German unity would advan[illegible] strides in the North, were it not for [illegible] of the King's Government at [illegible] irreconcilable animosity of po[illegible] the Prussian Chambers. It [illegible] soothing Parliamentary tem[illegible] rity of Count Bismark might be [illegible] geously exercised; for, although [illegible] many months ago justly lo[illegible] personation of aristocratic [illegible] nothing was more inflexible [illegible] of his will, still, the fulness of his [illegible] the late war justified in the eyes [illegible] men the unswerving and [illegible] unprincipled conduct by which [illegible] pared the national triumph, and [illegible] world that every man in Prussia [illegible] and he alone, Bismark, had b[illegible] Having thus carried public opi[illegible] Count used his victory with [illegible] he sued for pardon to his Parli[illegible] saved them and Germany in sp[illegible] and gave the Prussians his pledge [illegible] arbitrary rule, demanded by imperious [illegible] tances, was at an end, and that the [illegible] yet remained to be accomplished should [illegible] to depend on the most perfect accord [illegible] operation of the various powers of the St[illegible]

It is greatly to be regretted that the K[illegible] ernment and the Count's colleagues [illegible] the latter's absence, and during his con[illegible] inaction, depart from the programme [illegible] by Bismark's mouthpiece in his [illegible] the Chamber, following immediately [illegible] armistice of Nikolsburg. It is [illegible] in Prussia that a new out break [illegible] ties between the Court party and [illegible] position is calculated to do a great [illegible] mischief. That country has long [illegible] in and strongly disciplined. The G[illegible] rick's successor is a King to the [illegible] whether he has a Parliament's vote [illegible] or merely the Grace of God; but [illegible] with the King's new subjects of Ha[illegible] Nassau, and Frankfort; it is other[illegible] Saxons, the Turingians, and [illegible] the States to be incorporated wi[illegible] North-German Confederacy. [illegible] carious and illusory as the [illegible] some of those minor States might [illegible] inhabitants hugged its very shadow [illegible] only willing to part with it,—first [illegible] ception of contributing by their [illegible] to the triumph of national un[illegible] condly, in the firm hope of [illegible] ted to participation in the citi[illegible] really free State. The obstinacy [illegible] William and his advisers in their [illegible] course has, it seems, caused the gr[illegible] pointment among the partisans of [illegible] given new confidence to the Separatists [illegible] out Northern Germany. Everywhere [illegible] in Schleswig-Hol[illegible] in Hesse Cassel [illegible] ness of the Prussian functionaries, the [illegible] bearing of the Royal Lieutenants, [illegible] shown by them to the most unc[illegible] retrogradists, and the strong repr[illegible] sures adopted against any manif[illegible] Liberal opinions have greatly ind[illegible] population against their new ru[illegible] Prussian valour has won in the field Pr[illegible] icy is rapidly losing in the Cabinet. [illegible] change is perceptible in the attitude of [illegible] Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and in the p[illegible] of the Duke of Nassau. The Souther[illegible] which are at daggers drawn on all ot[illegible] jects, unite, however, in their cordial det[illegible] of Prussia. Were this latter at any time [illegible] those States arrayed against her in a leag[illegible] Austria and France,—a combination to [illegible] many are looking forward,—it is difficult [illegible] what new destinies might be in store f[illegible] eternally-divided Fatherland. We do no[illegible] deed, suppose that all the blame lies with [illegible] William and the Court party. We have no d[illegible] that there is an immense amount of false con[illegible] obstinacy, and perverseness among many of [illegible] so-called Liberals throughout Germany; bu[illegible] are sure that in the present emergency a g[illegible] deal of mutual concession ought to appear [illegible] visable to all parties. It is impossible to sh[illegible] one's eyes to the fact that dark storm clouds ar[illegible] lowering ominously on the European horizo[illegible] If anything had power to avert the chance [illegible] a general war on the Continent, it would be [illegible] conviction on the part of France and ot[illegible] Powers of the utter invincibility of the [illegible] nation. A political unity, or even a g[illegible] standing between the various bran[illegible] Teutonic family, would easily st[illegible] against all possible attacks, and sp[illegible] and its neighbours the miseries [illegible] and, so far as man can perceive, [illegible] gl[illegible] But of anything like a tru[illegible] e[illegible]er of their duties or of th[illegible] [illegible]ans seem hopelessly [illegible] [illegible]y one tenth of their [illegible] moral worth, the Italians have m[illegible] hundred times more progress than the Germans, simply because they pursued a distinct object, and sacrificed everything to its attainment. [illegible] in the world will ever know what the Germans really want? There is nothing more mortifying nothing more saddening, than to see so much lack of purpose, of practical sense and of political intelligence as is daily exhibited by that professor-ridden people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. James Freeland Wilkinson, late managing director of the Joint Stock Discount Company, has been arraigned before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on the charge of embezzling respectively cheques for [illegible]l. and 860l. He had some transactions with Messrs. Capper and Co., sharebrokers, on his own account, and owed them about 5,000l. He handed to them in payment the cheques above-mentioned, entering them in the books as transactions on account of the company. He was remanded, and heavy bail taken for his appearance.

A short time since the head porter of Trinity College, Cambridge, died, and it has since turned out that he had amassed between 15,000l. and 20,000l. during the period in which he had held office. According to the regulations in force he was entitled to make a charge of one halfpenny for every letter which was delivered through the post-office to him for the undergraduates, and the receipts from this source must have amounted to no inconsiderable sum in a society which musters some 600 resident students. The authorities of the college propose to pay the new porter a fixed salary of 250l. per annum. There are upwards of forty candidates for the vacant post.

Steamboat Explosion on the River Avon.—A terrific steamboat accident occurred last week on the river Avon. A tug-boat, named the *Black Eagle*, was proceeding down the river, towing a vessel, and, when opposite St. Vincent's Parade, she blew up with a tremendous report. The tug was instantly blown to pieces, and the captain and crew killed on the spot. The boiler was thrown high into the air and fell at a considerable distance, while the hull of the shattered vessel sunk to the bottom of the river, and the ship she was tugging sailed over her unharmed. As the persons on board the tug were killed, it is not known what was the precise cause of the accident. The catastrophe was the work of an instant. At one moment the tug was proceeding leisurely on her way, with no apparent danger threatening her, the next moment she was rent to pieces and every portion of her that had not been thrown ashore by the force of the explosion was out of sight under the water.

Sad Accident at a Railway Station.—On Thursday evening, November 2, the Bishop of Ely, his lady and two attendants, arrived at the Ely railway station about six o'clock, by the Peterborough train. As it happened to be a fair day, the station was crowded, and the stationmaster, seeing his lordship, offered to conduct him and his lady across the line, instead of troubling them to ascend the staircase. The offer was accepted, and the night being dark the stationmaster preceded his lordship and his lady, lighting their path with a lantern. Directly they had reached the down platform they heard a scream, and on turning round they saw that Miss Lane, the lady's maid, who was supposed to be looking after the luggage, had followed the others, and had unfortunately been knocked down by some trucks which were being drawn along the line by a horse. The trucks passed over her body. She was placed in his lordship's carriage, and conveyed to the palace. There chloroform was administered, and both legs amputated, but she died in a short time. Deceased had been in the service of the family for about twenty-one years.

As far back as the time when stage coaches superseded travelling in the saddle, the decline of horseflesh in England has been obstinately predicted; and when "the iron horse" rushed to the front hunting was supposed to have become a thing of the past. The *Field* publishes the following statistics of the hunting establishments of the United Kingdom, to the confusion of the false prophets to whose prophecies we have alluded:—There are 8 packs of staghounds, 114 packs of foxhounds, and 73 packs of harriers in England; 1 pack of staghounds, 21 packs of foxhounds, and 26 packs of harriers in Ireland; 8 packs of foxhounds and 2 packs of harriers in Scotland. There are also in the United Kingdom packs of beagles. Two packs of foxhounds—the Badminton and the Burton—hunt six days a week; 40 packs of foxhounds are hunted by their masters.

Luxurious Travelling.—The New York *News* describes some new cars to be used on the road between that city and Chicago. "As the cars are nearly alike, a description of one will be sufficient for all. The inte[illegible] the cars is of solid and [illegible] walnut, han[illegible] panelled. They are of the ordinary size of ra[illegible] but there the similarity ceases. Each car h[illegible] tions of elegant seats, which at night a[illegible] luxurious beds. The upper berths are [illegible] handsome veneered panels, with [illegible] frosted ornaments, make beautiful [illegible] backs and fronts of the seats [illegible] bands, and the arms with [illegible] are divided by solid [illegible] plated. The seats [illegible] moquette, and the [illegible] tern. The she[illegible] are of satin [illegible] the aisle [illegible] one b[illegible] not[illegible]

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BANKS.

[illegible]OIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—[illegible] by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 and [illegible] of 20th July 1864. Recognised by Act No. VIII. [illegible] Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL —[illegible] (£[illegible],000,000), RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000

[illegible] Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, [illegible], Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon. [illegible] GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co [illegible] and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

[illegible] Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases [illegible] the Continent of Europe.

[illegible] Pondicherry. [illegible] Shanghae, and Cochin-China. [illegible] (Reunion) and Mauritius. [illegible] Melbourne. [illegible]

DEPOSITS.

[illegible] cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits [illegible], of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than [illegible]

[illegible] 3 per cent. per annum. [illegible] 4 do. [illegible] 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

[illegible] discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on [illegible] Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares [illegible].

[illegible] information as to rates of business &c. may be had [illegible] on application by letter to the undersigned, to [illegible] remittances should be made payable.

[illegible] 11th August 1866. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

[illegible]OMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMIT[illegible]—[illegible] incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of [illegible] VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India. [illegible] CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES [illegible] EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE. Paid-up Capital Rupees 1,[illegible]. OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

[illegible] NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.

[illegible] FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

[illegible] MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

[illegible] MOHURDASS, Esq.

Auditors.

[illegible] John Suttie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady.

Solicitors.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

[illegible] grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following [illegible]:—

[illegible] 1s. 11d. per rupee.

[illegible] 1s. 11½d.

do. 1s. 11d.

do. 1s. 10¾d.

[illegible] 1s. 10½d.

[illegible] amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on [illegible]

REMITTANCE.

[illegible] instance of Constituents or others not resident in [illegible] will, when so requested, remit the first of Ex[illegible] direct to Europe on being furnished with the [illegible] person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, [illegible] name or names should be given in full.

[illegible] orders for realization should be made payable to [illegible] Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

[illegible] allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily [illegible] 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS.

[illegible] allowed on deposits subject to [illegible] notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum. [illegible] 5 " " [illegible] 6 " "

[illegible] allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 [illegible] special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

[illegible] advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, [illegible] Merchandise, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

[illegible] undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other [illegible] and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization [illegible] or Dividends on the following terms:—

[illegible] purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

[illegible] interest or dividends, ½ per cent.

[illegible] Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

[illegible] information as to rules of business may be had on application [illegible] or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.

Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.

[illegible] 17th August 1866.

[illegible]ATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED),

[illegible] CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 21,91,9[illegible] (£919,300).

[illegible] CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 45,96,5[illegible] (£459,650).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[illegible] MILLER BLACKER, Esq. Merchant.

[illegible] SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.

[illegible] A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.

[illegible] CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.

[illegible] [illegible], Esq., Merchant.

[illegible] LAW, of Messrs. Fraunkisson, Low & Co.

[illegible] SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq. (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)

[illegible] WINGROVE, Esq. (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank [illegible])

London Bankers.

The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

[illegible] London ... ... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

[illegible] grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable [illegible]. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in [illegible]. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are care[illegible] to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars [illegible] the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to [illegible] England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

[illegible] Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest [illegible] of 3 per cent. per annum on Balances from Rs. [illegible]. No interest is allowed on balances [illegible] Rs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

[illegible] Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows [illegible]

[illegible] subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. [illegible] 6 " " 5 " [illegible] 12 " " 6 "

[illegible] Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further in[illegible] formation respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDHAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £735,000. Revenue exceeds £265,000.

Now Business progressing at the rate of nearly £30,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.

R. L. TRACEY, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.

SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. CLEVELAND & PEILE.

Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Secretary—D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices.—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from quinquennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the [illegible] Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 [illegible] the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Civil.				Military.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	34	34	34	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42	42	43	44	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56	54	56	57	59

[illegible] monthly payments in pro[illegible] [illegible] favourable terms [illegible] business trans[illegible] [illegible] Reports, [illegible]

NOTICES.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

NOTICE.—Will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Girgaum and Chowpatty, on the Company's premises, on MONDAY the 14th January at 11 A. M., a quantity of waste TIMBER, CARTS, and others MATERIALS. Lots can be seen on application to the Storekeeper at Girgaum. Condition of sale as usual.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.—CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.

THOMAS WILSON,
J. H. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
Trustees to the Estate.

Bombay, 31st October 1866.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered with superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.

Pool, Billiard, and Bagatelle Balls.

Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.

Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.

Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.

French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.

Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જાર્જ ધ થરડ જુટ અને ઊલ સ્પીનીંગ અને વીવીંગ કુમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a SIXTH CALL of Rs. 250 per share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 7 Church Street, on or before the 31st August current, after which date Interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. By order of the Board of Directors,

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th August 1866.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Posing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxiliary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—*Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—*

	Quarts.	Pints.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry, per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 24
F. Geisler & Co.'s, per dozen	" 44	" 24
A. de Paul's, per dozen	" 40	" 21

Less 10 per cent. for Cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

FISHING TACKLE

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1½ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing-Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
" Souchong.	Souchong and Pekoe.
Flavouring Teas.	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes.	Hyson (Green.)
Hyson (Green)—separately packed.	

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.

do. do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Flor Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Stramboul do.
Opera Mild	Voronzoff do.
Long Operas do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs. Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—MR. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian Airs, and [illegible] may be indefinitely multiplied, MR. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz.—Ladies' Work Boxes, Pocket Books, Writing Cases, Money Purses, Glove Boxes, Ornamental Jewel Cases, Leather Bags, &c.

[illegible]MIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of [illegible] style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter [illegible] Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

[illegible] WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

[illegible]—An elegant assortment.

[illegible]S.—A large collection.

[illegible] and French Toys, adapted for [illegible] Adults for their amusement and [illegible], Picture Books, Articles for [illegible]

[illegible] very moderately in order [illegible] purchasers for schools and chari[illegible] a very liberal discount.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES

SARSAPARILLA.—TREACHER AND Co. (LIMITED) beg to intimate the arrival of a consignment of Brandish's Alkaline compound of Sarsaparilla by Watts,—an invaluable compound for general Debility, Indigestion, Scrofulous Affections, Chronic Rheumatism, &c. &c.—Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 544 of 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST .... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

THE FRERE LAND & RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED .... *Defendants.*

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of January next, at 11½ o'clock in the forenoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 10th day of December last, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed defendants:—

5 Writing desks, 1 red screen, 2 blackwood presses, 12 chairs, letter press, 1 wash-hand stand, 1 clock, 2 iron treasury chests, and quantity of stationery, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 5,09,369-13-9 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees 437-2-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rupees 5,09,804-15-9, and further interest at 6 per cent upon the last mentioned sum until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

A. R. SCOBLE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 18th Dec. 1866.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 956 of 1865.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

SHAPOORJEE DHUNJEEBHOY .... *Defendant.*

For debt and interest Rs. 53,210-14-9.

SUIT No. 957 of 1865.

THE SAME .... *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

THE SAME and JEEWAJEE MANOCKJEE .... } *Defendants.*

For debt and interest Rs. 3,03,475-10-6, and further interest on this amount at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment.

SUIT No. 977 of 1865.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED) .... } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

THE SAME and ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE .... } *Defendants.*

For principal and interest Rs. 71,872-2-6.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of three Warrants for sale of immoveable property issued out of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above three suits, dated respectively the 23rd day of December last, will be put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at the premises at Byculla all the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, of, in, and to, the undermentioned immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground situate and being at a place called Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand four hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, with the several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon now in the occupation of the Education Society's Press and Mr. Neuberg, respectively.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, in the abovespecified property.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay; or to Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell, the Solicitors of abovenamed plaintiffs.

A. R. SCOBLE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 11th December 1866.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (*Extractum Carnis*) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly cooked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

SPEED'S CALCUTTA Do.

ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.

ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.

PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.

HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.

EPP'S do. do.

TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.

DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.

Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.

Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.

TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, & GENERAL AGENTS, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied. These consist of

WINES.

Jules Mumm's Finest-Dry Champagne, Pints and Quarts.

Do. do. Imperial do. do. do.

Hock (Finest Still.)

Henkell's Sparkling Moselle.

Cunliffe Dobson & Co.'s Sherry (very fine.)

Tozar's celebrated Mess do. (highly recommended.)

Dinner Sherry, Black Seal.

Do. do. Green do.

Graham's Port.

Crabbie's Ginger Wine.

Clarets, St. Julien.

Do. Medoc.

SPIRITS.

Jules Robin's Cognac.

Hennessy's do.

Martell's do.

Pinet Castilion's do.

Denis Mounie's do.

Imperial Brandy and other Brands.

Royal Highland Whiskey.

Booth's Old Tom.

Swain, Boord & Co.'s do.

Geneva Gin.

Curaçoa and Liqueurs of all kinds.

BEERS, &c.

Bass' Pale Ale in Quarts and Pints.

Allsopp's do. do. do.

Tennant's do. do. do.

Do. Porter do. do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores of all kinds as reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.

Ox Tongues and Bath Chaps.

Manilla, Trichinopoly, Pondicherry, and Burmah Cheroots of superior quality.

Bird's-eye, Cavendish, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, Virginia, Shag, and Turkey Tobaccos.

Soaps and Perfumery.

Stationery, Children's and other Books.

Hats, Caps and Helmets.

Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas, and Parasols.

Saddlery, Trunks, Boots, and Leather Goods generally.

Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks.

Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.

India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces &c.

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally.

Combs, Hair and other Brushes, and Toilette Requisites.

Easy Overland Chairs.

Despatch Boxes, Desks, and Bill Cases.

Zephyr ons or Bennett's Self-acting Punkahs.

Cuckoo Clocks, Musical Ditto, &c., &c.

A choice collection of Brooches, Bracelets, Earings, Suites, Lockets, &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets.

B. F. & Co. also wish to notify that they are prepared to execute the purchase or sale of Furniture and Stores of all kinds on Commission, and that they have constantly on view at their Rooms a variety of Household Furniture, &c.

B. F. & Co. further purpose establishing shortly a periodical Auction at the above premises, when they will dispose of all articles entrusted to them for that purpose at the usual rate of Commission.

Byculla, 6th Dec. 1866.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1866.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, next to Chartered Bank of Australia, India, and China, and facing B. & A. Hormusjee's Block. Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE at the premises.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), the Shop known as Rodrigues' Dispensary, No. 36 Meadow Street; also the upper Storey of the same House, suitable for an Office or Dwelling-place. Apply at the Fort Chapel.

TO LET, a large, dry, and conveniently situated GODOWN, in the Fort. For particulars apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eschenauer Benecke—

	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	"	15	"
Do.	Do. Pauillac	"	18	"
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	"	25	"
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		"	18	"
Champagne, Lelegard		"	25	"

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

ALLSOPPS' BEER in Quarts, bottled by Friend, on sale at Rs. 5 per dozen. A reduction will be made for any quantity above 100 dozen.—Apply to the Agents. The London, Asiatic, & American Company (Limited).

Dealers and Consumers generally are hereby warned against purchasing from other parties, as Messrs. Allsopps' Labels have recently been fraudulently imitated.

13th October 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do. Do.	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co.) 1 Dozen ...	" 30	"
Just arrived ex *Nelson*, Ruinart Pere and fils celebrated Champagne (GREEN SEAL)	" 42	per doz.
Claret Debruckfil's St. Estephe	" 12	"

20th Sept. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do. do.	29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	"
" 2 " pts.	14	"
Old Tom	Rs. 20	"

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE, Jules Mumm's, quarts, at	Rs. 40
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Muscatel "	" 40
Schazzburg "	" 40
SHERRY Fine Pale, "	" 30
Superior "	" 32
ALLSOP'S ALE, Btld. by the London & Burton Bottled Beer Co. Ld. quarts	" 6
WILL YOUNGER & Co.'s India PALE ALE	" 5½

SILLAR & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY .... at Rs. 18 per doz.

CLARET, St. Estephe .... at " 12 "

Discount allowed for a quantity.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)

Elphinstone Circle, 6th September 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—JEFFREY'S Edinburgh Pale Ale, in Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen—CASH.

R. YOUNGER'S Edinburgh Pale Ale, in Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen—CASH. FINLAY, CLARK AND Co.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 19th Sept. 1866.

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents and therefore to make a speedy sale offer it at Qts. Rs. 5-8 per dozen, Pts. Rs. 3-8 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay Monthly Accounts.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "

Cognac " Do. " 16 0 "

Mr. Ayala Albrecht's Chateau D'AY Champagne,

Quarts, 1 doz. in each case .... Rs. 30 per case.

Pints, 2 do. do. .... " 32 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Church Lane, 25th Oct. 1866.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	15
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	13
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

1st January 1866.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—We are now in a position to undertake the tuning and repairing of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Self-acting and other Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments. All repairs executed by experienced Europeans, who are kept solely to attend to this branch of our business. SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes St., Bombay.

EXQUISITELY TINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, from the Works of Turner, Scheffer, Duncan Frost, Stansfield, Wallace, Ropley, and other celebrated Artists. SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS—

	Rs.	
Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler	160	
Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, ivory sector, ivory rule, and six inch ivory protractor	135	0
A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box ...	120	0
A French polished rosewood box containing a set of Electrum instruments as follows:—6 inch sector, jointed needle-pointed dividers, with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 ivory handle pens, 1 ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory sector	110	0
A rosewood box containing precisely similar set without the needle points	10	0
A French polished Mahogany Box of best German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil leg, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 ivory handle pens, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory sector and ivory ruler	75	
Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory sector, ivory protractor and ivory ruler	50	0
A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 5 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, ivory handle pen, boxwood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel ruler ...	25	

SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which are well adapted as a present.

	Rs.	
Proportional Compasses, German silver, in neat morocco case	Rs. 25	0
Pocket Turn, in compass electrum, in a morocco case	26	0
Napier Compasses Electrum in case, very compact ...	22	0
Hair Dividers Electrum, 5 inch	7	0
Do. do. 6 inch	8	0
Brass Dividers of various sizes .... from Rs. 3 to	7	0
Ebony handle drawing Pens	3	0
Ivory do. do. do.	3	4
Do. do. jointed	8	0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PENS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c. &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' Offices.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED.

BANDMASTER REQUIRED for a NATIVE REGIMENT in Poona. For particulars apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

31st Dec. 1866.

NO. 1042 OF 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—HINDUSTANI SCHOOLMASTERS, who can speak and write both Hindustani and English, are required. They will be appointed on Salaries of Rs. 75, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, and Rs. 35; and hardworking and efficient men may calculate on promotion as soon as their work tells on their Schools. The application should be written both in English and in Hindustani by the applicant's own hand, and should state (1) his age, (2) where he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge of Hindustani and of English, (4) his experience as a teacher, (5) his present situation and salary, and (6) the least Salary he would commence on; and should contain copies of his Testimonials made by his own hand.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.

Akola, 4th December, 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR.—No 1478 of 1866-67.—SCHOOLMASTERS are required in Berar, commencing on Salaries of Rs. 125, Rs. 100, Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 a month.

2. The application should be written in English and in Marathi, both in the Modi and in the Devanagari character, by the Applicant's own hand. (Importance will be attached to good writing.)

3. The Applicant should state (1) his age, (2) the place or places at which he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge in the usual branches, both in English and in Marathi, (4) his knowledge of Sanskrit, (5) his experience as a teacher, (6) his present Situation and Salary, and (7) the lowest Salary he would commence on. Good hardworking men will be promoted as soon as their labours begin to tell on the numbers and attainments of their Pupils.

4. The Applicant should enclose Copies (made by his own hand) of his Testimonials.

R. S. SINCLAIR, LL. D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.

Akola, 21st December 1866

LEDGER-KEEPER WANTED, Parsee or Portuguese, one who is quick at Accounts and who writes a neat hand. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Byculla.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED, a CLERK for employment under the Executive Engineer at Aden. Salary Rupees (40) Forty per mensem. None need apply except those who can copy quickly and neatly. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 180 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

SINGAPORE PUNE SPARS FOR SALE of various Sizes. Apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 29th December 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, several thousands good Australian MAHOGANY SLEEPERS, received from Australia, and now lying at the Mazagon Bunder, out of the most suitable size for Railway purposes. For samples and particulars apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO &c. BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—In the beginning of January next, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, below Jaffer Sullimon's, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c. the property of DR. BIRDWOOD.

Full particulars will appear in future Advertisements.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 20th December 1866.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TANK STREET, OR SOORTY MOHLAH, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from the TRUSTEES to the Estate of Thucker Khuttow Purshotum, and with consent of the Mortgagees, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the following two lots of Landed Property, viz:—

LOT 1ST.

On THURSDAY, the 17th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a newly built upper-storied chawl or range of Building standing thereon, which is used as Curdory, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in Tank Street or Soorty Mohlah, containing by admeasurement 604 square Yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: on the north by a house belonging to Dongersey Gopejee, on the south by the house of Meya Shaik Essa Shobedar, on the east by the Public Street called Soorty Mohlah, and on the west by the house belonging to Dongersey Gopejee, and is assessed under No. 47.

LOT 2ND.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a newly built upper storied house and buildings standing thereon, which is used as Curdory, situate without the Fort of Bombay in the Territorial division of Soorty Mohlah, containing by admeasurement 1,600 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: on the north by the house No. 20 belonging to Jaitha Jairaz, on the south, east, and west by a public street called New Town, and assessed under No. 19.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 28th December 1866.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known by the name of Imaumwarah, by PUBLIC AUCTION. By order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Meerza Allee Mahomed Khan Shostry, the Mortgagor.

On TUESDAY the 15th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the following valuable LANDED PROPERTY known by the name of IMAUMWARAH, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the two messuages, tenements or Bungalows with Garden &c., standing thereon, commonly called the Imaumwarah, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at a certain place called the Jail Road or otherwise Baboola Tank Road, containing by admeasurement 16,290 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the east partly by the Kojahs' Durgah and partly by the property of Vujeeram Nisha, on the west by the Old Nagpada or Meerza Mahomed Allee Khan Street, on the north partly by the property of Nillajee Luxmonjee partly by the Bungalow and Garden belonging to Vujeeram Nisha and partly by the Jail Road, and on the south partly by the burying ground of the Kojahs and partly by the other property belonging to the said Meerza Allee Mahomed Khan Shostry, and the said two houses are assessed under Nos. 3 and 4, and the said Land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer

Bombay, December, 1866.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TANK STREET, or SOORTY MOLLAH, by PUBLIC AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Trustees to the Estate of THUCKER KHUTTOW PURSHOTUM, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the following 2 lots of LANDED PROPERTY, viz:—

LOT 1ST.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with a newly-built upper-storied House or Building erected thereon, and which is used as Curdory, situate without the Fort of Bombay in Tank Street or Soorty Mollah, containing by admeasurement 454 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north, east, and west by the public street called Tank Street or Soorty Mollah, and on the south by a house belonging to Jaitha Jairaz, and is registered in the Books of the Land Revenue under Nos. 8, 1389, 90, 91, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20.

LOT 2ND.

On THURSDAY the 24th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with a lower-storied house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town in Woonderia Street, containing by admeasurement 115 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Woonderia Street, on the west by a passage and a house of Ahmed Soomar, on the north by the house of Gopal Soorty, and on the south by the house of the Mosque of the street, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 499 and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 54.

Together with a piece or parcel of vacant ground attached to the above premises, containing by admeasurement 57 8/9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer,

27th December 1866.

SALE OF A HOUSE AT OLD TOWN IN CHUCKLA, or SECOND COOMBARWADA STREET, without the Fort, by PUBLIC AUCTION. With the consent and approval of the Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. Jewraz Ruttonsey & Co., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by AUCTION the following LANDED PROPERTY:—

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 10th day of Jan. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Old Town, in Chuckla or Second Coombarwada Street, containing by admeasurement 141 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on the east by the house of Hocajee Banajee and others, on the west by the said Chuckla or Coombarwada Street, on the north by a passage and the house of Khoja Bhanjee Megjee, and on the south by the house of Memon Husson Noor, which said premises respectively are registered in the Collector's Rent Roll under No. 656, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & HURRELL, Vendor's Solicitors, at their Office in Rampart Row, Bombay, or to the undersigned. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 20th December 1866.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, and with consent of the mortgagees, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned (7) lots of valuable LANDED PROPERTIES, viz.:—

LOT 2.

An upperstoried house of 2 compartments in Tod Street on the Girgaum Road, without the Fort.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of Jan. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazandarce Land or Ground (whereof Sadasew Morojee is the Fazandar) together with a messuage, tenement or an upper-storied house of 2 compartments erected thereon, situate without the Fort wall, of Bombay in Tod Street, on the Girgaum Road, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—On the east by a passage partly belonging to the premises, partly to the house on the other side thereof belonging to Byramjee Aspundiarjee, on the west by a passage belonging to the premises, on the north by the house of Narrayen Wiswanathjee, and on the south by the Tod Street, and is assessed by the Collector of House Assessments under No. 77.

LOT 3.

A pucka-built four-storied house adjoining to Lot 2nd in Tod Street on the Girgaum Road without the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a messuage, tenement, or a puckabuilt four-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in Tod street, on the Girgaum Road, containing by admeasurement seventy square yards and two-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Bomanjee Khodadad Erranee, on the west by the house of Ramchunder Gungajee Seldonkur, on the north partly by the property of Narayan Purshotum and partly by the property of Ramchunder Gungadhur, and on the south by the public passage. The said ground is registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 127, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 76.

LOT 4.

A very large and commodious newly built upper-storied Bungalow with surrounding veranda and very convenient accommodations, with outhouses, cookroom, stable, water well, &c., on the Grant Road without the Fort.

On MONDAY, the 14th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with a very large and commodious newly built upper-storied Bungalow with surrounding verandah and very convenient accommodations, with outhouses, cookroom, stable, water well &c., situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the Grant Road, containing by admeasurement (6866) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On the east by the Government ground, on the west by the property of Auntam Rama, on the north by the foras road leading to Camateepoora, and on the south by the property of Dadabhoy Dossabhoy, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 40 and 520, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 25.

LOT 5.

Vacant Inam land at Parell without the Fort, opposite to the Chumarbaugh:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Parell opposite to the Chumarbaugh, containing by admeasurement (15080) fifteen thousand and eighty square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: On the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the west by the Government salt batty ground, on the north partly by the ground of Danjee Mestry and partly by the ground of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, and on the south by the property of Byramjee Framjee Wadia, and is registered by the Collector of Municipal Taxes in the name of Sonabaee, under No. 36.

LOT 6.

A large puckabuilt lower-storied Bungalow with out houses, cookroom, upperstoried stable, water fountains in front and back, water well, and in Mahim near the Dadur railway station without the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 18th day of January 1867 at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground or land together with a large puckabuilt lowerstoried Bungalow with outhouses, cookroom, upperstoried stable, water fountains in front and back, water well, &c., situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in Mahim near the Dadur Railway station, containing by admeasurement 3989 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—On the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the north by the batty ground of Ragoba Damooljee, and on the south by the batty ground of Ladoo Bhut, and is registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 472.

LOT 7.

A newly built upperstoried Chawl or range of (11) eleven compartments with water well and vacant ground adjoining the same in Mahim, near the Dadur Railway station, and opposite to the Bungalow of Lot 3, on Monday the 21st day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold Salt Batty land or ground, together with a substantially built upperstoried chawl or range of eleven compartments with water well and a piece of vacant land adjoining the same, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Mahim, near the Dadur Railway station, containing by admeasurement 2580 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows. On the east partly by the property of F. D. Souza and partly by the property of Antonio Pereira, on the west and south by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, and on the north by a Public Road, and the said ground is registered in the name of Witul Arjoon Thaccor and Pudooron Fuckeer Thacker under Nos. 524 and 547, and is assessed under No. 33.

LOT 8.

A large three-storied house at Old Sonapoor Road without the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of fazundaree land or ground (whereof Dhunbaye, daughter of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, is [illegible]) together with a large substantially built three-storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Old Sonapoor Road, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: On the east by the house of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee and others, on the west by the public road, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the house of Dewjee Punkee Bhundary, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. and the said house is now used as the residence of Bomanjee Khodadad Eranee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & HURRELL, solicitors, or to the undersigned. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,

Bombay, 31st December 1866. Auctioneer.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

FRESH GOODS.

Just landed by Overland Mail.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has just landed by Overland Mail, the following Goods, viz.:—Superfine Cloth Over Coats, suitable for Monsoon, of different sizes, a case Prime Allover Hog-skin Hunting and Racing Saddles, with furnitures and Bridles complete, Sets of very handsome Buggy Harnesses on Split hip strap, mounted with German Silver Furniture, Sets of very best Kersey Horse Clothing complete, very best Boggy Carriage Tendem, four in hands, Riding, Hunting, and Ladies' Whips, with Silver Mountings, few very best Woollen different coloured Blankets, Steel Pole Chains and Leather Pole Pieces, Sets of Fishing Tackles, complete in Mahogany cases, Registered Reinholders and Leather Sockets for Whips some of them Plated Mounted, Horse Prickers with Hammers, Assorted Pattern Saddle Cloths for Harness, few coloured large and small size Carriage Rugs, Shatamy Leather, Jamieson's Harness Composition, Bradlay's Plate Powder, &c. &c.

Just landed.

A very neat and small single horse Miniature Brougham painted dark-green, lining with green Maraco Leather, by R. Ness.

A very handsome English-built travelling Pony, Dog Cart, painted dark-green, lining to match by R. Ness of Aberdeen, suitable for up-country.

Just landed.

A very neat and small English-built Shigram with surrounding double venitians, painted dark-green, lining to match, with handsome Lamps, expressly built to order for India, by Silk & Sons, 8 Long Acre.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog Carts, lined with best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen Cloths, painted to match, and best plated and plain lamps, Lancewood Shafts, Collinge's patent and Mail coach axletrees, patent Leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.

The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.

The prices of the above Dog Carts vary from Rs. 500, 550, and 600.

Just landed.

2 very splendid Park Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Andrews of Southampton, and L. Davies.

Just landed.

1 very small and neat new single horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, open back and painted dark-green, by McNaught and Smith.

Several Miniature and other Broughams with and without double Venetians, Circular Glasses in front, Mail, Park and single-seated Phaeton, Waggonettes, different kinds of Buggies and four-wheeled Dog Carts with and without Canopy, and other Carriages.

The above Carriages built by well-known makers in England, Messrs. Silk and Sons, W. and F. Thorn, Andrews, of Southampton, E. Kesterton, Jones, McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,

A very handsome and Light Palkee, Office Shigram, with lamps and shaft, built to order. Any purchaser shall have guarantees for 2 years.

Just landed.

A fresh assortment of horse brushes of superior quality, and brushes for cleaning Carriage cushions or any other cloth, can work both sides.

And also,

A few sets of very best Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage, Harness plated on white metals with round and flat reins by Ellum maker, to the Courts of France, Russia and Spain.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate high-wheeled light Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark-green, lining to match with lamps by Edwin Keeton, of Long Acre.

ALSO,

A English-built Waggonette with moveable top, with lamps and shaft.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One nearly new Park Phaeton, with lamps, by Thorn.

One Ditto Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Four-wheeled Dog Cart, with lamps, and moveable Umbrella.

One second-hand four-seated open Carriage with lamps, pole and shaft.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Curricle Dog Cart with pole and shaft, a set of a nearly new harness, and steel Bar and Chain.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very neat and small nearly new Landau Sociable painted dark green lining to match, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Jones of Southampton, this Carriage is expressly made for one and pair of Horses.

A very handsome and neat English built Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.

Just unpacked.

A few seats very best and highly finished Buggy, Dog Cart, and Harness, warranted, plated on white Metals, some of them plain and neat, with double and single buckles, round and flat reins, by Kesterton, Thorn, & R. Nash of London.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of English made single-seated Child's Perambulators with hoods.

A few dozens very best Lancewood Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage Whips with Silver and plated mounted.

A batch of few iron and tin Water Buckets.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned on application to

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 14th December, 1866.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY AUCTION OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A HORSE AND DOG CART, &c.

Will take place, by order of the Administrator General, On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at the Auction Rooms of RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street, the property of the late Mr. G. W. King, Station Master, Byculla, deceased the same consisting of Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, and handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising Drawing-room, Easy and other Chairs, Round, Dining, Dressing and Washing Tables, Sideboards, Chiffonier, Cot with Mattress complete large Pier Glass in handsome gilt Frame, 1 Double light Plated Argand Lamp with Drops complete, Carpets, Pictures, Books, Musical Box, Wearing Apparel, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other Sundries.

Also,

At 1 o'clock P. M., same date, one handsome Gray Horse, one Dog Cart, and one set of Harness, also one [illegible] Cart with two Bullocks, and one broken Cart, the property of another deceased's Estate.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustments.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the effects of the late Assistant Surgeon R. M. Vesey, of Bombay Medical Staff, deceased consisting of Full Dress, and undress uniform, Cocked Hat, Regulation Sword and Belt, Pouch and Belts, a Silver Watch, a pair of English Trunks with Straps, Japan uniform case, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

Also,

The effects of the late Mr. W. J. Taylor, late Chief Officer of the Ship *Seha Jehan* deceased, consisting of a sextant, few Books, Chart, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,

Bombay, 9th January 1867. No. 19, Meadow Street.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores for Christmas use, received ex-*Belpore*, consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, French and Spanish Olives, Salad Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pate Fois gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Pate, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardine, Cocoa Paste and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushroom, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit in Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, Bon Bon Costques, Lemon Barleysugar, Biscuit in variety, Essence of Coffee, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Zante Currants, Orange, Flower water. Also fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision.

Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichinopoly Cheroots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1867.

BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, IN BAZAR STREET, FORT, BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

THIS DAY, WEDNUSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M. on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, all that piece or parcel of land, or ground, situate in Bazaar Street, with in the Fort, with the messuage, tenment, or a Range or Chawl of 19 compartments, admeasuring 125 square yards, or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 411, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Esq., on or towards the south by the public road, on or towards the East by Bazaar Street and on or towards the West by the property of Hormusjee Majoo.

N. B.—The above will be sold in 10 different lots to suit, the convenience of purchasers.

On FRIDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Tank Bunder, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the owner, and on account and at the risk of Captain C. T. Ma[illegible], of the ship *Retriever*.

4 Spars. Viz, 1 Foremast, 1 Main Mast, 1 Mazen Mast, and 1 Top-Mast.

No. 3, Forbes Street, BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, at 2 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Musjid Bunder, on Account of the underwriters:—

R M J—67 Bags Damaged Mauritius Sugar, ex Ship *Dominion* from Mauritius.

Also,

C C E—49 Bags Damaged Mauritius Sugar, landed ex *William Kidston*.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS MAULMAIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS, &c. &c.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th Jan., at 3 P. M., on a plot of ground on the Parell Road, a little beyond the Victoria Gardens at the back of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, a quantity of first class Maulmain Teak Squares, Planks, Boards, and Scantlings, &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues are published.

Bombay, 9th January 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

G. B. GLADDING.

[illegible] sell at his rooms, Rampart Row:—

A Broadwood Piano, Book Case, Musical Boxes, Minton's Stationery, 6 Silver Watches, Gilt Jewelry, Table Ornaments, Harness and Saddlery, [illegible], Perfumery, 1 Case Cash Boxes, 1 Case Account Books, 1 Case Walking Sticks, 1 Case Steel Pens and Pencils, 5 very superior Despatch Boxes, and any other Goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Superior Russia Leather, and Morocco Writing Cases, Key Boxes &c., and London made Guard and Albert Chains. G. B. GLADDING.

Bombay, 9th January 1867.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
AND No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

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